Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October. County Court convenes second Monday in every CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor-William P. Coone, Marshal-Henry Johnson, Depsty Marshal T. M. Luman, C. B. Warbbington. Deputy Marshal (C. B. Warbbington.
Clerk-Will. T. Payno
Treasurer-W. C. Saddler.
Assessor-Jas. I., Hunt.
Collector-M. McCardle,
Wharfmaster-Mike Brown.
Wood and Coal Inspector-Wm. Davis.
Market Master-Wm. Edmonds.
Alms House Keeper-Wm. Mills.
Coty Undertakers-Stone & Collins. MUMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

Prevident—Robert A. Cochran.
First Ward—S. N. Howe.
W. S. Bridges,
Dr. G. W. Martin.
Second Ward—J. H. Rains,
J. M. Stockton,
Third Ward—Dr. Jno. M. Dnke,
W. J. Ross,
Al. Cochran. Fourth Ward-W. W. Pike, Jas, Rice.
Geo. W. Tudor.
Fifth Ward-J. H. Hall,
P. B. Vanden,
Wm. Ireland. MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templa:—Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.

J. B. Gibson, Recorder. J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Mayaville Council, No. 36, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.

Wm. P. Coons, P. J. G. M.

A Billstine, Recorder.

Mayaville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.

W. N. Howe, H. P.

J. B. Gibson, Secretary. Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.

W. N. Hewe, W. M. J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications,
3d Monday in each month.

Geo. J. Hancock, W. M. J. W. Alexander, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month.

Jac. S. Bratton, W. M.

Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary.

Christian Church, Bilder J. B. McGinn, Pastor, Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at vo'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Chursday at 7 p. m.

Proobsterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at It o'clock a. am. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly.) Rev. J.M. McCampbell Minister. Service salternate Sabbaths at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10% o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock. bath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor.

Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p.

M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor.

Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m.

Bervices Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a, m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. H. J. Perry, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, s. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m. Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller, Bector. Sunday Services, at 10% o'clock, a. m. and at 7 pm. Sunday School, 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Catholic Church B. P. P. P. P. C. Child Church

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Paster. Sorvices Sunday at Il o'clock, a.m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Mississippi, on a writ of habeas corpus, and that district. Oscar Turner told me on yes

lina for a large tract of marsh land, where he names upon the recommendation when it was I submit that his apology will be found tencan go into the raising of frogs on a large presented to him by Burbridge for his signascale for the northern market.

CAPTAIN ALLEN, a brother of Mrs. Joseph Patterson, of Scott county, was shot in New Orleans on the 5th inst, by Vandergraph. Captain Allen was shot four times and died immediately. Vandergraph was arrested.

The killing of Victor Noir has cost Prince Pierre Bonaparte, over \$40,000, This amount includes the cost and \$5,000 compenantion to the family of Noir. The Prince has also given \$4,000 for the poor of the city of Tours, where the trial took place.

THE greater part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is in active operation, and a of its truth. force of seven thousand men is engaged on the reconstruction of the remainder. This road, when completed from the James river to the Big Sandy, with the Ohio, will afford a cheap and reliable route for products of the West and Southwest to the seaboard, and a quick passenger travel to and from the na-

tional capital. NEW ENGLAND seems to have a pretty large finger in our national pie, if we may uso judge from these facts which we deduce from a late speech by Mr. Morgan: The New England fish-packer can buy 8,000,000 bushels of salt for \$9,000; while the same quantity, bought at the same place, will cost the Western packer \$23,000.

Massachusetts furnished 197 regiments has drawn from the Federal treasury \$1,000, 000 more than New York for its expenses in raising and equipping troops.

A LITTLE girl was rebuked by her mother for her fondness of killing flies. The little one had acquired great dexterity in this employment, and was so much occupied in it, that the parent found she was growing into a state of cruelty. Calling the child to her side one day, she said in a sad tone; "Mary, dear, don't you know that God loves the little flies?" Mary seemed to hear the words as though they suggested a great many new ideas. She stood by her mother's side for some time in thoughtful sadness, and at length walked slowly up to the window, where a bewildered fly was humming and buzzing about on the pane. She watched it lovingly for some time, and then, almost too full of grief to speak plainly, she began to utter ca-ressing words: "Doz ee fie know dat Dod reasons which will be readi'y understood loves oo? Doz oo love Dod?" Here she ex-tended her hand fondly toward the insect, as the same time putting her finger on the fly and softly crushing it against the glass,—

the same time putting her finger on the fly itude to his researches. Hence, I addressed heads in shame.

When a man l

hear that even a single writer is under an impression which can neither exalt me in my own estimation nor in the opinion of the public; and would certainly never have placed me, where many of the journals have placed me, where many of the foundation of my fame and fortune (Hamlet) is assuredly one that calls for mental rather has physical illustration.

I should have been satisfied. On the contration of the contration of the contration of the contration of the truth of this I appeal to a candid and intelligent public. He says: "Common courtesy, to say nothing of the intimate and cordial relations which have for so many years existed between day and such an hour, amid the fostivities of the occasion, when wine and revelry banished all care, and when fair women and brave men

## REKLY MAYSVILLE BAG

casion more in keeping with its infernal mission. For the credit of the State of Kentucky,

withstanding the denial of Mr. Beck and my-

leave it to the people of Kentucky to say, only

ones to father and defend the slander.

Although there are some slang phrases

8th of January the time of the

my part,

VOLUME LII.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

Personal War in High Places in Ken-[From Monday's Courier-Journal.]

SENATOR M'CREERY'S REPLY TO THE NOTE OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON. To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

I had hoped that my former note, which appeared in the Courier-Journal of the 1st in stant, would elicit such a reply from Gov. Stevenson as would obviate any further notice of a subject that has no doubt become as disagreeable to him as it has ever been to me. I regret to say, however, that the nature of his communication, which was published in your issue of the 2d, is such as to compel me, in justice to myself, to advert more specifically to the unpleasant circumstances which gave rise to this correspondence. In fact, the direct and pointed imputation of a want of "common courtesy" on my part contained in Gov. Stevenson's note leaves me no other alternative. Those circumstances are briefly as follows: After the termination of the recent Senatorial contest in the Legislature of Kentucky, I returned to my duties here, bearing with me a sense of gratitude to the generous friends who had given me their support, such as I confess I have no language to portray, but without the slightest feeling of personal ill will towards either my successful competitor, or any gentleman who thought it is duty to vote against me, cheerfully acquiescing in the decision of the majority which determined that contest adversely to my aspirations, with no evil thought or design against any one, and intent only upon a faithful discharge of duty during the remainder of my term. I harbored no suspicion that any attempt would be made to prejudice me in the estimation of a noble people, whose good opinion, I trusted, would prove the rich reward of a life of rectitude and manly candor. Whether it was for the purpose of diminishing the respect I fondly anticipated at the hands of my constituents, my friends and my neighbors, when I should return to their midst a private and unpretend ing citizen, or for reasons affecting my fu-

injury. As my veracity had never been question ed to my knowledge, I thought my simple denial of the charge would be sufficient to put it forever at rest. I accordingly wrote to a friend denying it in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner, and I understand my letter was publicly read to the members of banquet which the Governor says were misthe Legislature. So far, however, from putting a stop to the ramor, or being accepted by its authors and promoters as proof of its falsehood, that letter seems to have inspired them as well as himself; but I ask why use the them with new yeal and additional persistency in its circulation, as will appear from the extracts, which I make from a letter received on the 27th day of March from the Hon. R. T. Glass, than whom a more honorable, truthful and chivalrous gentleman does not live:

ture, I know not; but the report mentioned

in my former note was put in circulation and

busily propagated among the members of the

Legislature, until I was advised by some of

"Louisville, March 24th, 1870 Thos C. McCreery, Esq., Washington, D C .: "DEAR SIR-The story is being circulated with renewed pertinacity that you and Mr. Beck signed the recommendation of Burbridge for United States Internal Revenue Comp E. M. Yerger was brought before Chief er, and that in the face of your denial. And Justice Shackleford, of the Supreme Court of T. L. Jones, of Newport, Congressman from released on giving recognizance in \$15,000. terday that Gov. Stevenson told him that he (Stevenson) had it directly from Col. Jones A Maine man is prospecting in South Carothat he (Jones) saw your and Mr. Beck's ture, and that he refused to sign. \* \* This thing, if not explained, will work series ons injury to you. Already it is being used

to your prejudice. I am satisfied there must be some mistake about it, for you have denied it, and Ibe-ieve from the high character Col. Jones bears guiltless of their circulation. Moreover, all he would not be induced to misrepresent any

R. T. GLASS. On the same day, or the day after, this letter came to hand, I received other and in of denial the rumor was circulated with renewed vigor, but that Governor Stevenson was actively endeavorine to procure evidence

In the meantime the Legislature had adjourned, and its members had scattered to every county in the State, many, if not all of them, bearing with them a knowledge of the fact that the charge had been reiterated, notwithstanding my demial of its truth in the

most emphatic terms. Under the circumstances, I, on the follow ing day (March 28) addressed my note to the Mr. Beck and myself was known in Frankfort, Courier-Journal in order that Governor Stevenson might, through the same medium, as being most likely to reach all who had heard the charge, do himself and me the justice to retract, to disavow his complicity or produce the proof of its truth; and this note suggesting that perhaps some other members of the delegation had seen our names on the Governor Stevenson sees proper to characterize as a "most extraordinaay card." It may for the war less than New York; and yet be "extraordinary" for a man to seek to vindicate himself when assailed behind his department, and given his receipt therefor, and if true, that Jones should get a copy of back; it may be more extraordinary for him simply to ask the person who he has reliable information is his assailant to come out like an honest and candid man, and do him justice in the face of the world, and it may be himself of the only practicable means of accomplishing that end, and that, too, without truth, or insinuates that he believed my deindulging in a single harsh word toward the expression of "surprise" that, such a person

should have assailed him. I say all this may be so, but never having a glance, Governor Stevenson is willing to leave, if not to create, the impression that the had occasion to fear the truth, whether published in newspapers or elsewhere, I am not prepared to see it in that light. The simple, unvarnished truth is, that in my letter to, Clinton Griffith I purposely omitted the reasons which will be readily understood to the vile purpose of hatching a slander. among gentlemen, but when I found for a it was born on the 8th of January and in the tended her hand fondly toward the insect, as if to stroke away the terror that she telt she had inspired. "Doz oo want to see Dod? Executive Mansion, and took its first repose in the arms of the Governor of Kentucky, it may boast a lineage that will cause other well"—in a tone of intense pity and love, at the same time matting her finger on the five the note to the public, as I therein distinctly stated, not to do Governor Stevenson matters that instruct, amuse horrify, or at Kean, the great actor, was very vain.
When he was playing once at the Princess'
Theater, in London, he wrote to Hodder, the
dramattic critic: "Allow me to say, in reference to a remark of yours concerning my
'physical energy' that I was not aware that
mere physical acting was one of my distinguishing points; and cortainly I regret to
hear that even a single writer is under an

stated, not to do Governor Stevenson injustice, "but for the double purpose of any rate interest his survivora, and so it is
with rumors. With a view of ascertaining
with precision the natal day of this one, and
even arriving, if possible, at the hour and the
moment of the event, I ask Governor Stevenson this direct question; whether he or Jones
introduced that particular subject? If Governor stevenson introduced it, we are driven
that even a single writer is under an

man to have inquired of me privately what congratulations, under the banner and plume of the victory is heard a low whisper that Mc-Creery had recommended Burbridge for of-fice: so low and indistinct was the tone that agency I had taken, if any, either in the origin or circulation of the alleged rumor, either before or since the denial of its truth." we can not with positive certainty name the tongue that gave it utterance. Who was it

I waive for the present the delicate question of "common courtesy," for it seems from the closing paragraph of his letter that he heard a report highly prejudicial to me circulated from "January to March" without even doubting its truth; that he even repeats it himself, and "never failed to give the basis" upon which he believed it to be true, thereby strengthening and intensifying his statement: and finally, under the shield of secrecy, he sallies forth as its champion, determined to crush out and destroy any feebler knight who might lift a lance in behalf of innocence; and all this is done without reflecting for a single moment "that the intimate and cordial relations which had for so many years existed between Governor Stevenson and myself' required him "to have inquired of me privately what agency, if any, I had taken" in' the most ordinary sentiment of self-respect on recommending General Burbridge for office. Again, he says: "After Senator McCreery's

communicated to myself and others had been misunderstood by us." If the information communicated to the Governor and others was misunderstood by them, their informant | tery and threats are resorted to, to induce Mr. was not responsible. He did not start the report, and is exonerated by the Governor, thrown into this letter, the writer occasion who says that he and others misunderstood him. Whoever undertook to repeat this information, which the Governor says he and others misunderstood, must have necessarily misrepresented their informant (unintentionally no doubt,) and thus originated the report themselves through a misunderstanding. If, therefore, the Goyernor repeated this infor mation which was misunderstood by himself and others, it would perhaps have been well for him to have moderated the vehemence of

denial, I became satisfied the information

the origin," &c, of the report. But I have not done with this sentence yet. It will be observed that the Governor is remarkably careful in the language he uses. His adroitness in this instance would not have disparaged the ingenuity of Talleyrand himself. He says: "After Senator McCreery's my friends there that it was doing me a secret | denial, I became satisfied that the information communicated to myself and others had been misunderstood by us." I lay no particular stress at this time upon the precaution he has taken to be provided with witnesses although it would afford me much satisfaction to know the name of one man who heard Colonel Jones make the statements at the understood by himself and others; nor shall I dwell upon the fact that he so readily vouches that the information was misunderstood by word after? Why did he not say "Upon Sen ator McCreery's denial I became satisfied, &c? He is a ripe scholar and a finished rhetorican; no man understands the force of language better than he does, and had he done so he would have done me the justice to say, or at least to leave the inference that my denial was all the proof he wanted of the falsity of the rumor. The question will recur after, and sometime after, my denial before he was willing to admit that the report was false, and that I ought to be believed! The precise time at which he became so convinced

fold more offensive than the original injury. Now, if I ever injured Gov ernor Stevenson in word or deed. I am not aware of the fact I am not sensible that I ever, even by tacit acquiescence, gave countenance to a slander against him, and I am confident that I am who know and have known me from infancy will. I think, hear me witness that if there is a single distinguishing trait in my character, it is an utter abhorrence of personal controversy. I never sought one in my life, much ess the present, and had Governor Stevenson dubitable information, not only that in spite simply avowed in plain and unambiguous language what he seems to have such a mean opinion of my common seuse as to think would infer from the vague verbiage of his note—if he had said in unequivocal terms that my denial satisfied him that the rumor was lse, I should have been content to let this

will appear presently, and when that is known

matter drop.

He has not done so, however, nor can any intelligent man say that he so understands him; especially in view of certain tacts which have not been made generally public. those factsture I will now state, and, as I have no use for language but to express my ideas, I will endeavor to use such as can not be mis-taken; and I challange Governor Stevenson Governor Stevenson wrote a lengthy letter to Hon.T.L. Jones, the distinguished and faithful Representative of the Covington district in ongress, in which he informed Mr. Jones that we had denied the charge and urged him (Jones) to procure evidence to prove it true, recommendation of General Burbridge; and furthermore stating that it was reported that Mr. Beck had withdrawn the papers from the that receipt, and be particular about its In a word, I say that this letter to Colonel Jones is in direct conflict with every idea sought to be conveyed in that paragraph of the Governor's card wherein, and so far as, he denies that he had anything to do with the 'most extraordinary" that he should avail | continued circulation of the report, or as endeavoring to procure evidence to prove its nial of it to be true. Besides, an argument is introduced to establish our guilt from the fact accuser, and without even one extravagant that we did not deny a report which was so

For reasons which will be comprehended at rumor and its origin during the month of January last, had his correspondence when published may betray an anxiety to fix the particular day of the month. Out of respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson, the highspirited soldier and statesman, I protest against the desecration of the 8th of January Executive Mansion, and took its first repose

When a man has become famous or infamons, his birth, his life and his death are Senator McCreery and myself, would, it seems to me, have prompted that gentle made the air woosl with their greetings and years. dependent Judgment.

The following letter is published in the Monde as having been addressed by the Pope dogma of infallibility:

to one of the most ardent defenders of the that marred the universal harmony by such an naworthy allusion? I would have thought my Dear Son, Prosper Gueranger, of the Bene-etine Congregation of France, Abbe de Solesmes: Taking the Madrid Epoca as authority, there To my Dear Son, Prosper Gueranger, of the Benethat slander itself would have slunk abashed from such a joyous scene and such a happy throng, bottling its slimy venom for some oc-DEAR SON-Health and Apostolic benedic on. It is a thing very much to be regretted that there should be found among Catholics, I hope it may yet turn out that the Executive Mansion was not the birth-place, nor the show themselves to be completely imbued with corrupt principles, and adhere to them Governor Stevenson answer and say whether he or Jones introduced the subject? with such obstinacy that they no longer know If the correspondence between Governor Stevenson and Mr. Jones is published, it will how to submit their understanding with docility to the Holy See when it is contrary to show that the Governor not only circulated the charge, and believed it to be true nottheir views, even when common assent and the recommendations of the Episcopate comself, but that he was anxious its truth might ine to confirm it. They go still further, and, making the progress and welfare of human society to depend upon those principles, whether "common courtesy" required me to address a private note to him, but whether they endeavor to make the Church bow to such a thing was not absolutely precluded by their sentiments; regarding themselves as being alone wise, they do not blush to give the I say, also, that Colonel Jones by the same name of "Ultramontane Party" to all of the mail received an anonymous letter dated Frankfort, March 17, and postmarked the 18th Catholic family who do not think as themselves. This madness reaches such a height which, for reasons which will be apparent up-on its publication, may be styled the "dead duck" letter. In this letter persuasion, flatthat they undertake to reform even the diit to the modern forms of civil governments, n order more readily to lower the authority of the Supreme Chief whom Christ Himself ally rises on a "bolder wing," and shows he is entirely capable of a much more elevated dread. They are thus to be seen putting style of composition. His exhortation to Beck and myself to come out like "bold braye Kentuckians" and confess our guilt, promising that we shall be pardoned for the motive's sake, is a passage of some literary merit—at the same manner as the former defenders of removed to France and began to write politic least it is a touch above the vulgar. How this writer ascertained before the question was Pontiffs, and sophisms of all kinds. They propounded that Jones was disposed to evade a direct answer, is more than I can tell; and perhaps his fears or his hopes predominated as he contemplated the forces that were once again bring forward these things without taking any note of the arguments by his preceding assertion that "there was not acter of the man.

To the Governor's letter, Colonel Jones, as futed. Their object is to agitate men's minds, and to excite those belonging to their faction brought to bear, and reflected upon the charwhich they have been a hundred times remight have been expected of a gentleman of and to excite those belonging to their faction his high sense of honor, at once addressed a prompt reply, indignantly repelling the asand the ignorant vulgar against the sentiments numption that he had originated the false-nood; and the answer of the Governor to that do by thus casting trouble among the etter, whilst it admits that the Governor had faithful, and reducing to street discussions misunderstood Co'onel Jones, still clings to the gravest questions, they oblige us to dethe truth of the charge, and awaits developplore in their conduct a folly equal to their and in 1847 was married to one of the Corandacity. If they believed firmly with other dova family, who died in 1863, leaving four ments from other sources.

Now, I say that justice to myself demands audacity. If they believed fir mly with other that the whole of that correspondence should be made public. Its publication can injure governed by the Holy Spirit, that it is only by nobody on earth, except Governor Stevenson myself; and its publication is withheld the inspiration of that Spirit that it defines solely on account of the injunction of secrecy and appoints what shall be believed, the which Governor Stevenson has laid upon it himself, and which he can and should, as it thought would never have entered into their minds that things not revealed or hurtful to the Church could be defined there, and they I maintain that the seal of private correspondence or confidential marks can not cover could not imagine that human maneuvers defamatory charges affecting the reputation of the humblest and lowliest citizen, and that could arrest the power of the Holy Spirit, or when it does, the injured party has a right to prevent the definition of things revealed as its publication upon every principle of com- useful for the Church. They could not have mon law and common justice. I repeat therepersuaded themselves that it has been forfore that I call upon Governor Stevenson to lift the seal of secrecy from that entire corbidden to propose in a becoming manner, respondence, and let it be submitted to a candid and intelligent public, who can and will decide between us. I had no hand in getand with the object of bringing the truth into culties the Fathers wish to raise to such and ting it up. I never dictated nor penned a single syllable in it, but I desire its publicasuch a definition. If they were influenced

> nanimous people who have so signally hon-ored us both will justify either of us in wriither afraid or ashamed to have made pu have never done so, and, so help me God, I never will. I now ask the Governor to consent and direct that his two letters to Hon T. as they were written. Should he refuse, the public must take my statement as confessed; and should be consent, the public will form a udgement upon the evidence which is found over his own signature. Upon the receipt of Governor Stevenson's letter and the "dead duck" letter, Colonel

I cannot think that the generous and mag-

an honorable man, remove.

Jones prepared and afterwards published a card denouncing the man who said that he had given currency to the charge respecting the signatures as a liar and a slanderer. Gentlemen whom I respect and esteem, and who certainly have no reason to judge me harshly, have expressed a decided conviction, without questioning my motives, that through erroneous information, I have done Governor Stevenson great injustice. Perhaps a knowledge of all the facts may induce them to reverse that judgment, and all men who are not

shocked at the sight or the sound of truth may arrive at a different conclusion THOMAS C. MCCREERY. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

THERE is still at Blenheim the hurried memorandum which Marlborough wrote upon a leaf torn out of his pocket book, announcing the first news of that victory to his wife, and bidding her communicate it to the Queen: on the back of the pencil note appears a list of some tavern expenses. This celebrated piece of paper is no inapt illustration of a character inscribed on one side with so much at church, and send wonderful eye-beams that is noble and glorious, and on the other with so much that is mean and unworthy. It is impossible to reckon Marlborough too highly when we remember his great qualities or to | ial man is interested in every slipper that despise him too heartily when we remember his bad ones; we can leave neither out of account; each recur to us while we are considering the other. His rapacious meanness and treachery chill, our admiration, and the calmness of his great mind, its perfect temper and clear vision, its patience and prudence bid us put a period to rebuke and express the praise it is impossible to restrain. The whole truth seems to be that this colebrated man is only a single instance of the diversity of virtues and vice which in a minuter proportion are to be found in smaller lives. All natures contain the seeds of each, but their incongruity does not strike us so long as they attain to no more than a dwarfed growth. But Marlborough's nature was of a strong soil, and each fault and merit whose germ was there grew up side by side until it bore fruit. No one overshadowed and killed the rest, there was ample room and verge enough for all, and there they all grew and flourished. This capacity was his fortune or his misfortune; a narrower and less fertile area would have left him all a hero or all a knave; as it is, our eyes rest first upon his head, confessing that it is indeed a hero's head, that there is the light of genius in the face and laurels on the brow; but, looking downwards, we see that his hands are not clean, that there is much gold in them and some blood upon them which ought never to have been there, and we turn away to think that, as not in the fame of many men who achieved glory before and after him, so neither in the fame of Marlborough are talent and virtue met together, or have greatness and goodness kissed each other.

A CHICAGO paper declares that Edwin For-rest said the other day: "If h—I is as hot a place as they advertise it to be, I want to go there." If Mr. Forrest really wishes to know the temperature of the place in advance, we should think he might find out, through some some spiritualist, of almost anybody who has died in Chicago within the last twenty

Papal Infallibility-Pope Pius IX on In

that there should be found among Catholics, men who, while glorying in that name, still Getafe has "decided, from competent testimo that they undertake to reform even the di-voice: "Since these gentlemen insist upon bloodshed, they shall be gratified." has appointed, and whose prerogatives they kind. Although owing everything to orward most audaciously as indubitable, or participation in a Carlist movement, in 1867 at least as completely free, certain doctrines led to his degradation from his title of Infante of Spain, and from his rank of Vice many times condemned, again discussing in Admiral of the Spanish fleet, after which he those doctrines historical frauds, mutilated cal pamphlets. The one addressed to his sis commonly professed. Besides the harm they Paris, the Duke finally lost patience, and, on; and surely its author is not afraid to only by that motive, they would abstain from all the tricks by means of which they are accustomed to obtain votes in popular assemblies, and they would await quietly and humthen, why does he prefer to use the word after? ting anything about the other which he is bly the effects which would be produced by you have rendered a very useful service to the Church by undertaking the refutation of one who asked the cause of L. Jones, the reply of Colonel Jones, and the the principal assertations to be met with in silence whenever he was in the society writings published under their influence; and men of genius, he answered: "It would in exposing the spirit of hatred, violence and artifice which pervades them, you have dis- energy of their ancestors, were able now played such completeness and skill, and pro- think like men.' duced such an abundance of arguments from sacred antiquity and eclesiastical science. that, comprising many things in few words, you have stripped of all pretentions to wisdom those who had conveyed their ideas by allegations destitute of reason. In re-establishing the truth of the faith, of right and of history, you have acted in the interest of the faithful, as well as those who are instructed as of those who are not. We therefore express to you our special gratitude for the homage you have paid to us by this book, and fruit of your labors. As an angury of that a Boston lady had nearly made up a match benediction.

Who is he in youth, or in maturity, or even in old age, who does not like to hear of those sensibilities which turned curled heads around across assemblies, from one to one, never missing in the thickest crowd? The keen statist reckons by ten and hundreds; the gencomes into the assembly. The passion alike everywhere, creeps under the snows of Scandinavia, under the fires of the equator, and swims in the seas of Polynesia. Love is as puissant a divinity in the Norse Edda as Bamadeva in the red vault of India, Eros in the Greek, or Cupid in the Latin Heaven. And what is especially true of love is that it is a state of impressionability, the lover has he could fight. more senses and finer senses than others; his eye and ear are telegraphs; he reads omens in the flower, the cloud, and face, and form, surprise at the sudden and entire understand- of the Masonic newspapers, the Republica ing that is between him and the loved person, t occurs to him that they might somehow meet independently of time and place. How delicious the belief that he could elude all guards, precautions, ceremonies, means and delays, and hold instant and semiternal communication! In solitude, in banishment, the hope returned, and the experiment was eagerly tried. The supernal powers seem to take his part. What was on his lips to say is attered by his friend. When he went abroad, he met by wonderful causualties, the one person he sought. If in his walk he chanced to look back, his friend was walking of her female counselors employed two pribehind him. And it has happened that the artist has often drawn in his pictures the face of some act which might be used to show that

A Scoren professor, in his walks about Aberdeen, met a well-known habitue of the town, of weak intellect. "Pray," said the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?"

his head, "how auld are ye yerself?" A goop old Onaker lady, after listening to the extravagant talk of a shopkeeper as

sems so necessary to thy happiness.

Don Henry of Bourbon A correspondent in Europe sends us som curious particulars of the career of the late Prince Henry of Burbon, who fell in a due with the Duke of Montpensier. "Il y des juges de Berlin," is an old French proverb, applied whenever some unusually

must be some singular varieties of the genus in Spain, for in the judicial investigation of ny, that the Infante was accidentily killed by the dicharge of a pistol which he was try-Anecdotes respecting the personages con

NUMBER 13.

nected with this fatal affair are heard in all the salons, and as the two dukes were important characters in their way, some of these may not be uninteresting. Everybody knows that Montpensier is the Regency candidate for the Spanish crown, but it only transpired, at the funeral of his adversary, that the latter was to have been the choice of the Re-publican party for the office of President of the Confederation which it hopes to es-

Montpensier's seconds wanted to declar that their principal's honor was satisfied, af-ter the exchange of the second shot, but Messrs. Rubio and Ortiz decided that "blood must be shed," so the Frenchman, before fir ing for the last time, exclaimed in a loud

Except among the violent Spanish Radicale, Don Henry's fate has met with little sympathy. He was a conspirator by nature and could never keep out of plots of som brother, disreputable Isabella's husband, hi have been necessary to translate into Latin before it could be put into general circula When Isabella was no longer an enemy worthy of his plume, the prince made overtures to the Republican party, and turned his attention to the Montpensiers, whom he abused with such violence that, notwithstand ing the repeated interference of the Count o under pretense of visiting a thermal establishment in the environs of Madrid returned to Spain to settle the quarrel.

Don Henry inhabited Rome for s children, the eldest of whom a youth of twen ty-two, declined to prosecute his father murder, acting under the advice of his uncle, Den Francis D'Assissi, who has adopted the

The Duke of Sagontum de Seville, for he ssumed both names, was an accentric per son, ordinarily very amiable, but giving away at times to outbursts of temper only qualed by his extraordinary inconsistency One of his friends, remarking on this, said to him on one occasion, that the more he be came consinced that he was never sure of his opinion on any subject. "Bah!" replied the other, gayly; "I don't know, Count, if I am perfectly sure of it my-

He lived for several years in Toulouse, quite modestly, going out in grand gala regularly once every twelve months, followed by a number of equipaged and powdered footmen hired for the occasion, and his cortege al-ways proceeded to the church of St. Sernin or the baptism of one of his childeed; thi

wer he retired again into obscurity.

His great mania was to abuse the Bourbon amily, and endeavor to account for his own mental imperfections by ascribing them to attributes, had been obliged to live out of the ordinary conditions of humanity. To som presumptuous for one of his origin to hazard an opinion before those who, thanks to the

When in Paris, as well as in Rome, he wa very fond of going into the sheps, and, after the purchase of some trifling article, would nter into long conversations with the clerks always giving his name and titles before

eaving. "It is not in the least through condescensurprise at this peculiarity: "it is good policy. People generally believe that all the Bourbons are idiots, and I am trying to con vince the contrary. It is the most efficient propaganda I know, and yet my family will

be grateful for it.'

at a convent in the Faubourg St. Germain. He passed the night preceding the encounter

dead man, missiom from the Masonic authorities before

Every one knows that Masonry, founded on the principles of universal frater-nity, does not sanction duelling; but it apthere are exceptions to the rule, and and gesture, and read them right. In his the license was granted and published in one Ganges, accosted by a Brahmin as follows: Iberica. La autorisacion was given to the Duke of Seville to settle his quarrel en el terreno de los caballeres—on the ground of gen-tlemen; for the moment it becomes a question of gentility in Spain, everything is permissible, even a fight with knives. The fatal issue of the combat, which they

had hoped would terminate in the death of the French Duke, will probably render the Ma-sons more circumspect in future questions turning upon affairs of honor.

Some new and important facts have just leaked out in connection with the divorce obtained by Mrs. McFarland in Indiana. When the lady had decided to invoke the law of a distant State to get a divorce, a friend of one of the future wife whom he has not yet seen.

— Emmerson.

of some act which might be used to show that the devel and he was unworthy to nossess his wife. The job was given to a United States detective and he selected men who were then employand he selected men who were then employ-ed by a Collector of Internal Revenue. Mcand they repeated the fact to their employer. When Mrs. McFarland's adviser heard of the erson live without brains?"

result of the surveillance to which her husled at the discoveries he has made in and
"I dinna ken," replied Jemmy, scratching band had been subjected, they took steps to around his official chamber, a supplicant at the obtain the divorce without any other testi- feet of the President, yet afraid for his life to

the witness-stand. THE Massachusetts House rejected, by a or the secret army of forty thousand men, long as her patience would allow, said: vote of 133 to 68, the proposed amendment nor the refugee governor, except as an army

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISES

ge and death notices inserted gra

A little bit of romance in real life was developed in this city yesterday, illustrative of

"When a woman will, she will, You may depend on t, And when she won't, she won't, And there's an end on't."

It seems that a well-to-do old farmer, who ves on the Mt. Vernon branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has a pretty daughter, the youngest of the flock, who is as wayward and willful as she is pretty. As all young ladies of this age of the world, as well as of all other ages of the world, the young lady had an "affair of the heart." A stalwart, handsome youth, the son of a neighbor, had won her youthful affections, or, at least, was happy in that belief, and was anxious to summate his happiness in marriage. old gentleman, in whom the fires of youth have been cooled by age, failed to see it in that light. He thought his daughter "ow'r young to marry yet," and positively refused to allow it to take place. Ot course there was the usual amount of tears and protestations and threats of pining away and dying an old maid, but the old gentleman was firm. He also believed in strategy, and in the adage that "absence conquers love," and determined to send his daughter to school in this city, in the hope that grammar, history and rhetoric would drive the foolish notion of marriage out of her head. He made all the necessary arrangements and came to this city on Saturday, with the understanding that his daughter

would follow him yesterday.

At the appointed hour he was at the depot, but, contrary to his expectations, his daughter failed to make her appearance, and, after waiting until all the passengers had left the train, be returned to his hotel, thinking that she had been unavoidably detained, and would come on the next train. come on the next train. Late in the after-noon he was greatly astonished to see the young man on whose account he had deter-mined to send his daughter from home stalk into the hotel, looking very much like an es-caped lunatic. The young man had a story for the ear o. the old man. The story was cold. First the old man stared; then as the ruth dawned upon him he danced around like a short-tailed bovine in fly-time. This was what the old man heard: When it was determined to send the young lady from home, she apprised the young man of the facts, and he proposed an elopement. She agreed, and it was arranged that when she left for this city the young man should get upon the same train, and upon reaching here they were to fly to Jessersonville and get married. The programme was carried out as arranged as far as the Jeffersonville ferryboat. Yesterday afternoon, just as the young couple reached the ferryboat, a young gentleman stepped up and was greeted joyfully by the young lady, and by her introduced to her lover. After a brief conversation, the lady suddenly remembered that she had sent a watch to Kendrick's for repairs, and requested her soon-to-be hus band to step up to the store and get it; that her friend would remain with her while he was away. He consented, but upon arriving at Kendrick's could find no watch. Thinking possibly that he might have been mistaken went to several other jewelers with the same result. Ele then hastened to the farry, but his lady-love and friend were missing. A small boy at the ferry handed him a note, which proved to be from the lady, stating that she did not love, had never intended to marry him, and that she was going to marry lover No 2; that the whole matter had been arranged long ago, and that he had only been sed to assist in carrying out the programme Knowing the old gentleman to be in the ity, the disappointed lover went in search of m and soon found him, as related above. The two went to Jeffersonville, but could find traces of the fugitives. Late last night the young couple arrived at the National ho tel and registered as man and wife. The old gentleman was called, the marriage certificate produced, and a general reco took place, with the exception however of lov If anybody has any curiosity to know who the parties were the hotel register will speak for self.—Courier-Journal.

About a dozen years, I suppose, have passed away since I saw the Empress Eugenie and ueen Victoria sitting side by side. the difference even then might well have en called a contrast, although the Queon was in her happiest time, and has worn out terribly fast since that period- But the quality which above all others Queen Victoria wanted was just that in which the empress of "It is not in the least through condescen-sion," he said to some one who expressed surprise at this peculiarity: "it is good pol-rapturous admirer of the beauty of the Empress; a certain narrowness of contour in the face, the eyes too closely set together and an ppearance of artificiality in every moment f the features, seem to me to detract very He professed unbounded admiration for But her queenly grace of gesture, of attitude mage you have paid to us by this book, and was anxious of form, of motion, must be admitted to be be predict a great and happy success for the to marry one of our countrywomen. Indeed, youd cavil, and superb. She looks just the woman on whom any sort of garment would success, and as a proof of our paternal aff-ection, we bestow upon you the Apostolic to return to Spain. The last interview he et would become like a regal mantle if it fell had with this lady, seemed to shadow forth around her shoulders I verily believe she benediction.

Given at Rome, St. Peters, the 12th of March, 1870, in the twenty-fourth year of our Pontificate.

Pius P. P. IX.

his presentiment that his journey would be fatal. "Don't let Miss—refuse any good offer on my account," he said; "my highest ambition is to wed a daughter of your great Republic, but I have a conviction that, before a conviction that his journey would be fatal. "Don't let Miss—refuse any good offer on my account," he said; "my highest ambition is to wed a daughter of your great Republic, but I have a conviction that, before a conviction that, before a conviction that his journey would be fatal. "Don't let Miss—refuse any good offer on my account," he said; "my highest ambition is to wed a daughter of your great Republic, but I have a conviction that his journey would be fatal. "Don't let Miss—refuse any good offer on my account," he said; "my highest ambition is to wed a daughter of your great Republic, but I have a conviction that his journey would be fatal. "Don't let Miss—refuse any good offer on my account," he said; "my highest ambition is to wed a daughter of your great Republic, but I have a conviction that his journey would be fatal." Republic, but I have a conviction that, before long, a bullet will put an end to all the
vagaries of my poor, cracked brain. Tenez,
Madame," he added, "I am so sure that a violent death is in store for me, that I implore you to transfer all the interest you profess late spared the face of the empress of the for me to my poor little girl whom I have left French. Lines and hollows are growing fact there; the bright eyes are sinking into their places; the complexion is fading and cloudin writing his testamentary wishes and letters of farewell to his children and friends, among still there, unimpaired and unsurpassed. The whom was the Duke of Banos, to whom he whitest and finest shoulders still surmount a had said that it was not probable he would noble bust, which, but that its amplitude ever come back to France. On the ground, just as he was taking his place for the third antique Grecian beauty, might be produced in shot, at eight paces, he handed his watch to the surgeon, and whispered: "Montpensier a Juno. I have seluom looked at the Emots well; if I don't hit him now I am a press of the French, or at any picture or bust her, without thinking how Mary Wortley There is a singular report connected with Montagu would have gone into bold and ele this duel. Don Henry was a Freemason, and, as sach, it seems, was obliged to obtain perhat splendid form .- Justin McCarthy in 'Galaxy:"]

> THE late Rev. Mr. Thomas, a long missionary in India, was one day, after addressing a crowd of the natives on the banks of the "Sir don't you say the devil tempts men to sin? "Yes," answered Mr. Thomas. "Then," said the Brahmin, "certainly the fault is the devil's, the devil, therefore, and not the man ought to suffer punishment." untenances of many of the natives discovcountenances of many of the natives unscovered their approbation of the Brahmin's inference, Mr Thomas, observing a boat with several men on board, descending the river with that facility of instructive retort for which he was much distinguished, replied, "Brahmin, do you see yonder boat?" "Yee! "Suppose I were to send some of my frienda to destroy every person on board, and bring every thing that is valuable in the boat, wh ought to suffer punishment? I for instruct-"Why," answered the Brahmin, with emotion "You all ought to be put to death together."
> "Ah, Brahmin," replied Mr. T., "and if you and the devil sin together, the devil and you

Tun Philadelphia Press requests the public to do the following thinking: "Think of a sesect army of forty thousand men, in Tennessee alone, sworn to burn and pillage the State. Think of a refugee governor, appalled at the discoveries he has made in and mony but her own. These spies are put on make such disclosures as will bring substantial relief." For our part, we can think of neith-"Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie-it to the Constitution enabling women to that has been hanged and a governor that

In the Ashland District the negroes are so numerous that they will be able almost, if not quite, to counterbalance the Democratic majority. In that District WM. C. P. BRECKINBIDGE was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney mainly because he had expressed himself favorable to granting to Thursday, reported favorably on the bill the negro the right to testify in the State to incorporate the Cincinnati and Chatta-Courts; and not long after he found it nooga Railroad. The bill is the same as convenient to give up the editorship of that introduced by Senator FHERMAN, the Lexington Observer & Reporter, we several weeks ago, naming several corporhave always believed for the same reason. ators in the States of Ohio, Tennessee In a part of the same District ROBERT J. and Kentucky. BRECKINBIDGE, jr., obtained the regular Democratic nomination for State Senator, but during the canvass it was discovered that he favored negro testimony, and, from Frankfort upon private business of though he subsequently consented to be governed by the wishes of his constituents letter of Senator McCreeny is promised on the subject, he was defeated by A. G. TALBOT, a bolting Democrat. With the single exception of the Danville Advocate, there was not a Democratic paper in the doubtless, be very generally conceded by District that did not denounce the propos- the public. od change in the State laws relating to evidence, and denounce all who advocated the change. The same clap-trap cry was raised by all of them, that to give the negroes the right to testify in the State Courts would be the "entering wedge to negro suffrage." The staunchest Democrats, the truest Conservatives, who favored the change, either as a matter of justice or from motives of policy, were hooted at and ostracised. At the time all this unreasonable and senseless clamor was going on we predicted that when the negroes were actually given the privilege of voting by the Radical Congress, those very men who thus decried those who favored the admission of their testimony, would be the cently resigned his position as Secretary most eager for their votes. The prediction and disbursing agent of the Mexican has been completely verified. We believe Claims Commission, publishes a card, that, with the exception of the Yeoman, giving his reasons for rosigning. He says there is not a Democratic paper in that Caleb Cushing has managed to get the en-District that is not diligently engaged in tire management of the concern, and to ther due under the special contracts set forth an endeavor to convince the negroes that draw money fraudulently from the Treas-"the Democrats are the negroes' best ury for his personal benefit, GAITHER friends," and those editors who were loud-protested against it because complaints the Treasury, in the year 1855 and 1855, est in denouncing the idea of giving them were made by high officials that the exthe right to testify are now the most eager penses were upon an extravagant scale, to secure their votes. Among the most and he did not think Mr. Cushing's notable instances of this we observe the heavy personal expenses should be paid by Lexington Gazette. The editor frankly- the Government, to the oxclusion of the we had almost said unblushingly-avows American member of the Commission. that it is the purpose of the Dem- He was not sustained, in his action, and ocrats to get the votes of all the therefore resigned. negroes who can be either bought or persuaded. It is not improbable that as one of the means of persuasion the negro will be assured that the Legislature will de Berri, whose death is reported by cable, at its next session do what ought 'to have was a daughter of Francis I., King of the been done some years ago-admit negro Two Sicilies, and was born on the 5th of testimony into the State Courts. We ex- November, 1798. On the 17th of April, pect to see the Lexington Gazette advance 1816, she married Prince Charles Ferthat far during the coming summer. It dinand d'Artois, Duke de Berri, who was will be only natural if, instead of negro assassinated on the 13th of February, 1820. testimony being the entering wedge to Seven months after his death she gave negro suffrage, negro suffrage shall prove birth to a son, the present pretender to the entering wedge to negro testimony. the throne of France. When the revolu-The Democrats cannot ask the negroes tion of July, 1830, broke out, she resolved for their votes and at the same time refuse to leave the Tuileries and go to the headto admit their testimony into the State quarters of the insurgents with her son, Courts. It would have been more graceful hoping that by this step she would prehad the Democrats from a sense of justice serve the throne to the family. She was and right done that which they will now forcibly prevented. With the other membe compelled to do to secure votes. If bers of the family she went into exile, the Lexington Gazette should take a step but returned in 1832 to head the abortive still further in advance, and urge the ad- insurrection of Le Vendee. Betrayed by mission of the negroes to a participation in an infamous scoundrel she was captured the benefits of the school fund, in separate by the authorities and confined in the schools, of course, it will not much surprise us. If the Democrats find them-

The resolution to amend the Massachusetts Constitution, by abolishing the reading and writing qualification of voters, passed the lower House of that State on Thursday.

The letter fron Senator McCreery which we published in another column will attract general attention throughout Kentucky. There can be hardly a doubt that the slander that McCreery had recommended Gen. Burbridge to office was diligently circulated by Gov. Stevenson and his friends to the disadvantage of Mcinfluenced and was intended to influence the Senatorial election in Stevenson's favor. The letter of McCreery, in the absence of further explanation from Stevenson, places the latter in a most awkward situation; and we own that we do not see what explanation the Governor can make that will relieve the situation of its awkwardness. As it stands it is the prettiest of quarrels. We beg leave, however, to relieve our readers of any apprehension they may have that a fight between McCreery and Stevenson will grow out of the controversy. Such a ridiculous idea was thrown out by an anonymous correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial but its absurdity was apparent on the face of it. The letter of Col. Jones meant fight, but no one having yet lifted the challenge we presume it will be permitted to rest where it was cust.

BUTLER proposes to introduce a bill abolishing the income tax. He proposes to substitute a tax assessing five per cent, of the interest on investments, and also legacy duties are to be collected by stamps The mode of collecting the tax on whiskey and tobacco is to be changed.

from T. C. Campbell that the consultation between McMillan and himself had reference to a business matter between them and not in any wise to Mr. Halbert. Our object in mentioning the intimation to us that Campbell had in his testimony contradicted his own written statement was merely to show our motive in going before the Grand Jury a second time, and not to indicate our belief that the intimation was true. We knew that Campbell would swear to his own written statement, which told the whole truth, and we were deter-

The bill repealing the New York registry law, except of New York City, has passed the Senate of that State. Also the bill removing disabilities from colored the senate of the United States Supreme Court Dismissed—Reargument of Hepburn vs. Griswold Refused—The Announced Decision Stands as law until the Next Session of the Court.

Two of the legal-tenders cases before the Supreme Court have been withdrawn, by mutual consent and upon the remaining one-the Hepburn case-the Court has decided not to re-open the argument, so the case remains as at first decided.

The Senate Committee on Commerce having carefully considered the project on

The friends of Governor STEVENSON desire it to be made known that he is absent an absorbing character. A reply to the immediately on his return to the State capital. Meanwhile a suspension of judgment is very naturally asked, and will,

The Louisville Commercial says: We learn from the best authority that there is no foundation for the rumor current in Newport and Frankfort that a duel is on the tapis between Representative JONES and Col. HAWKINS, of this city, growing out of Mr. Jones' card in the Courier-Journal. The gentlemen are warm personal friends, and the statement in our dispatches that Col. HAWKINS had caused to be aggrieved by the terms of Mr. Jones' card has, we are assured, no foundation.

General GEORGE C. GAITHER, who re-

DUCHESS DE BERBI. Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess Castle of Blaye and held there until, her pregnancy becoming known, she was selves very hard run for votes this adforced to sign a declaration of having marvance may be set down as a forgone conclu-

MEDICINE IN ITS BELATION TO SPIRIT. UAL BELIEFS.

was noted for the beauty of her person.

DR. ACLAND's address before the British Medical Association.] The reason why an over-prudent man would dreads to entangle himself in the maze of angry controversy which not only surrounds, but almost fills the ecclusiastical world, controversy, not betwee creeds permanently opand Christendom, but fends in the bosom of The reason why we cannot, if we would, we stand in a closer and more real relation to man as man, than does any other class of the ate on the faculty of Medicine show that the charge conveyed in this aphorism is not forgotten in France. Signs of the same member of the Medical Profession are in their ives not less religious than the average of they are calm, earnest men, who mingle little. perhaps too little, in questions of the day, and seldom with violence. Religious enthusiasm is rare with them, fanaticism is generally abknow so much of the reality of man's nature, its phenomena, its conditions, its pains, its privileges. To the Physician the bodily nature is bared in its beauty and in its hideousness, in its formation and growth, decay and dissolution \* \* All this, and much more, our Profession sees as phenomena These and all the contrasts which poets and preachers point, arc present to us under all phases, in every circumstance of race and creed, of temptation caused either by want or by luxury and power, or temperament engen -

dicks creek, near the Powell and Clark line, ing all other internal taxation whatever. We deem it proper to state, that we learn left her husband about three weeks since, the cause of which we did not learn, and went to her father's in the same neighborhood. On living in Lewis county, Mo., left her husband at Frankfort, which was burned in April last. Friday night last, Bryant went to where she and came to Owen county, Ky., with a young The suit was brought against Mr. Macklin, as was and demanded an interview, which was man by the name of Romans, bringing with refused at first, but after some persuasion on them one of her children, a nice little boy the part of the father, she consented, and he three years old. These runaway parties had went to the bed, she having retired, and in the so completely eluded pursuit as to leave their same room with her father.

the bed he clapped his hand upon her mouth | neighborhood of Graves' in Missouri, with the and stabbed her three times with a Bowie postmark of Lusby's Mill, Ky., which gave knife, killing her almost instantly. After a link in the mysterious chain of the wherecommitting the awful deed he attempted to abouts of the runaways, and last Friday, a run, but was shot by the father in the should- friend of said Graves, Rev. W. Wright, came mined that the Grand Jury should not er and captured. He passed through this from Missouri, with lawful authority sued out screen themselves for failing to do their place in charge of the proper authorities on a writ of habeas corpus at Owenton, and duty on account of any real or pretended yesterday, on the way to the Lexington jail, took the child from its unfaithful mother, misapprehensions of the character of his Stanton not being considered sufficiently safe. and has gone on with the little boy to his fa-

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1870. In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning Mr. Chatfield, of the counsel f. r the appellants in the case of Latham and Deming vs. The United States, declared the appellants had determined their own appeals in these cases, and therefore moved to dismiss them and filed notice of withdrawal. There were present Attorney General Hoar, for the United States, and Messrs. Chatfield, McPherson and Merriman for the appellants. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter was also in court by leave to discusse the legal tender question if heard.
After the motion was made to dismiss, At,
torney General Hoar expressed his opposition
to it, but desired, in case the Court concluded to dismiss these appeals, to grant the motion he made last week to rehear Mr. Potter's Hepbern vs. Griswold, which was still undecided He urged the argument ought to be heard, in volving so many important interests, and especially in view of the fact that the fourteenth amendment of the constitution has ratified the legal tender act of Congress, and the validity of this issue of the public debt to the full neasure of its statutory qualities could no onger be questioned in the courts.

Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the rights of the appellants to withdraw the appeals, and asked for a conference. After a brief conversation among the Jubges and Chief Justice announced that the Court would retire for consultation, which they accordingly did. They returned in a few minutes, when the chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the court as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time deny the motion of the Attorney General for a rehearing in the Hepburn and Griswold case. This is the case in which the court heretofore decided that the legal tender act is invalid as to contracts made before its passage. The Chief Justice said the reason he hearing was denied was that none of the four Judges now on the bench who concurred. in the opinion in that case desired to have the case reheard, and under the rule of the court, vithout the consent of some one of the Judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it

Justice Bradley said according to the prac-tice to which he had been accustomed an aphe had yielded a cheerful concurrence. In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn (that of O. B and O. S. Latham vs. The United States) the Court of Claims had ruled, as a conclusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, wh

in the petition or in any other manner what The special contracts above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of to the Lathams good and lawful money of th oin of the United States, as above stated Upon the calling of these cases this morning the counsel for the appellants, instead of pro creding to argue in support of their appeal moved to dismiss the same, so that the judg ment of the court of claims, including the point above stated, remains undisturbed as a

ralid judgment of the law of the land. The action of the Supreme Court to-day i dismissing the legal tender cases upon notion of council for plaintiffs doet not finally dispose of the question at issue. It merely postpones the subject until the next term of the court, when a new case, similar to the one ismissed, will come up for argument. The announced decision of the court stands, how ever, as law until the next session of the court or notil the other case is disposed of. Chief Justice Chase to-day announced that the Supreme court would adjourn for the term, or to some further day to be named, on Saturday, the 30th of April, and that all motions for the next week will be head on the 23d, af

The Income Tax -How Butler Propos s to Regulate the Great American Nui

ter which day no arguments will be heard.

Butler proposes to offer in the House: Resolved, &c., That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to prepare and

bring in a bill abolishing the income tax as of which would not be felt at that early perinow provided by law, and instead thereof assess a tax of five per cent, of the interest paid upon all invested capital, whether in bonds of railroad, insurance or other incorporated companies, or of towns, counties, sities, States, or nation, providing for its payment into the Treasury of the United States under such guards and regulations as may ried the Count of Campo-Franco. She was be proper by whoever shall pay such interest released and everafter lived in exile. The to the holder thereof and to be deducted Duchess was a woman of great ability and therefrom; also, upon all loans, however seof masculine courage. In her youth she cured, having a longer time to run than one year, or which are renewed for a longer time than that period, by the deduction of five per cent. of the interest thereon, to be paid into the Treasury by the payer thereof; also, five per cent. upon all individuals of all incorporated or joint stock companies, such as banks, insurance companies and railways and others, avoid all allusion to such beliefs, is that he by causing to be retained by the company and paid into the Treasury five per cent. thereof; also, upon all mortagages and leases versy, not between creeds permanently opof lands and tenements, five per cent., to be
early in April as reported. But this is as
near the creeds of Buddhism, of Islam.

deducted by the payer of the interest upon such mortgages and the rent under such leaavoid considering our own relation to spiritu-al beliefs, lies in the fundamental facts, that ty, or estates in succession, legacies, or deeds Creery. It is probable that the report we are ourselves men like other men and that of gift for other than charitable purposes, on the inventoried or appraised value thereof in commonwealth. It has indeed been said, the settlement of such estates, if the proper-'Ubi tres medici, ibi duo Athei.' The recent ty descends, is divised or given to the next attacks by the Cordinals in the French Sen- in blood not of a collateral branch, three per cent. in case any property is bequeathed, descends or is given to one of a collateral branch notion are not wanting in this country. What and five per cent. in case the property or estis the fact? The fact seems to be that the tate is divised or given to a stranger, or to a corporation not eleemosynary in its characthe society in which they live. As a body | ter and free to all without price, which tax is to be collected by the Judge, surrogate or other officer setting the estate when the accounts are passed or settled, and paid by sent; and on the whole it may be said that as a Profession they stand aloof from religious profession. There are none who required by law a stamp equal to one per cent. required by law a stamp equal to one per cent. of the interest upon all loans not before mentioned, however the same may be secured, the amount thereof to be deducted from the interest thereof made by any individual or corporation; also that every railroad ticket. telegraph message, and express package shall have a stamp of five cents each; also to es tablish such taxes upon the manufacture, keeping, and sale of spirituous and fermentdered by any of these conditions, modifying, as you know both disease and the remedies it and also upon the manufacture and sale of tabacco in all its forms; also to abolish the offices of assessor and assistant assessor Hornible Affair -We have just learned of internal revenue, establishing such other through Dr. A. C. Stuart that the wife of a offices for the collection of the tax on whisky man by the name of Bryant, living on Har- and tobacco as may be necessary; also repeal-

> In January last, the wife of a Mr. Graver, tracks covered with mystery. But, as "mur-As soon as he approached near enough to der will out," a lucky letter came into the ther in Missouri .- Lex. Observer

Crop and Market Reports.

WHEAT .- Receipts were light at Chicago, and the stock of wheat was reduced 281,806 bushels during the week ending Saturday evening, April 9. There is also a reduction but not so large, in New York. The receipts in New York, as given by the World, from Jan. 1, to April 12, were 1,134,557 bu.; same period in 1869 they were 1,519,410 bu. The exports during this period were 2,514,693 bu., same time last year they were 2,383,894 bushels.

There is little change in the prospects for the coming crop. The spring has been rather favorable, but more so in not doing further damage, than in improving wheat already injured. Still it is possible that considerable FISH -wheat, recently looking very bad, will largely | FLOUR, improve if the weather continues favor-

In California, the "San Francisco Market Review" says "the receipts of grain from the interior are small, from which we are inclined to believe that there is no considerable HEMP. amount of surplus wheat yet remaining in HIDES. the State." There is more in Oregon, but the quantity to come forward there, as well HAY, as in this State will be governed entirely by MOLASSES. the price paid; if high, there may be considerable; if not high, the amount will be in proportion to the price paid." Those still HAMS. having wheat are the wealthy holders who LARD, will not sell until the prices suit.

In England, the Mark Lane Express, March 28, says .

"Another wintry visit was paid us on Tues day night, after five days' promise of spring, and the temperature remained low through the week. Sharp and sudden frosts now are, however, becoming serious; as to their in-fluence on the wheat, thay cannot be favorable, and, at any rate, this late season is pushed further back, and the later we get our harvest, the more it is exposed. Those first three months of the year showing anything but a steady progress shead; and last year, which was a bad one for cereals, may be the ommencement of a cycle of the same kind. If so, the foreign stocks, now so abundant, will speedily disappear, and at least average peal on a writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party, but as the practice of the Supreme court was other-14,751 qrs. This may have been the conse quence of the late advance, of which, small as it was, farmers were glad to avail them selves, rather than risk any further competition with excessive imports or it may be monetary pressure from the general reduced rates on a bad yield. But from whatever cause the fact may have arisen, it brings out the certainty that farmers' stocks are lessening fast, and so the firmest holders are likely to be paid the best.

> In another place it is said: "With respect, however, to the importaons of 1869, it does not appear that these were in excess of the requirements of the season. Such will the more clearly be seen by a reference to the Board of Trade returns, nd the relative state of the stocks and crops of the United Kingdom, taking the results of the last three years, thus :

> > WHEAT IMPORTED.

1847.9,161,859 qrs.—A deficient crop. 1868.8,543,852 qrs.—One of the best crops ever reaped 1869.10,516,159 qrs.—Crop 1-5th deficient. Now, relative to these years, it is well known that although the harvest of 1868 was month at least earlier than usual, so com-letely was the stock of what run out that he new grop was begun upon as soon as it was fairly harvested; that it commenced with a very high price, which, notwithstanding the largeness of the produce and the importation of upwards of 8½ million quarters was sustained, comparatively up to the close of the season, or to the 31st of August, 1869; that at that period there was not more than an average stock of old Enghish or foreign wheat on hand, whilst the crop was confessedly a deficient one to the extent of one-fifth; and therefore, that the importation of 102 millions (in round numbers) in 1869, being only in excess of that of 1868 to the extent of 1,872,307 qre., cannot be the cause of the depression on the market, but that it arise from temperary causes, the most important of RAGS, which is the large arrivals during the last four months of the year, and these coming also upon the back of harvest, the deficiency od of the season."

By this it is seen that in England wheat was used up very close at the harvest of 1868. although that harvest was one month earlier than the average; that at the last harvest notwithstanding the repeated assertions that there was an over supp y, there was only av-acage stocks on hand; while now, with the grop one-fifth short of an average and a strong prospect of a late harvest, that may require several million bushels to supply the deficiency from this cause, it is not impossible that with a late wet harvest all the wheat will yet cy from this cause, it is not be wanted before new wheat is available. True there is much said about the immense supplies expected from Russia and the United States; but this is the usual talk that more than anything else has served to depress prices this year as well as last, and it may not be very surprising if wheat is used up about as close at the coming harvest as it is prudent that it should be.

should read heavy receipts of wheat from the Baltic, &c. The Mark Lane Express says the Baltic was then, March 28, just open and that supplies may be expected in England the last of April or first of May, instead of

Pope Pius IX. of Jewish Descent.

A correspondent of the Vienna Tagebtatt reports that the Mastais—the family of the present Pope—are Jews of the purest blood of the sons of Israel. This fact might possibly explain the secret affection of the Pope r the Jews, and the ready zeal with which he removed the barriers of the Ghetto soon after his accession to the Papal chair. The Mastais obtained the title of Connt through marriage, from Countess Ferretti, mother of each day against the debilitating influence of a Pius IX, who was a descendant of an ancient vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterfamily of Sinigaglia. This Countess Forretti married the son of a converted Jew from Sinigaglia. Maro Consolini (according to some the present Cardinal Consolini, according to others his brother,) published after the election of the present Pope, a work about the Jewish descent of the family of Mastais. The Mastais could never forgive the publication of the genealogy of their house. One of the first acts of the new Pope was the removal of Con-solini from all honorary offices, and not he-fore the last three years did his holiness grant him the cardinal's hat, an honor he would otherwise have received twenty years ago. In the year 1848, a Consolini was killed in the open street at Sinigaglia, and the murderers could not be discovered; but it was generally sserted in Sinigaglio and Spalato, that it was done by a Mastai, as it is a known fact that the most savage Corsican Vendetta exists between the two families, Mastai and Consolini. -Jewish Messenger.

against George B. Macklin was tried last week at Versailles, and resulted in a hung jury. It is a controversy of great interest, involving many nice questions of law and some \$25,000 in money. It seems that Frazer & Shawhan had a large amount of whisky, storel in the bonded warehouse of Macklin warehouseman, for the value of the whisky. Lex. Observer

MARRIED.

BATEMAN-PERKINS-In Germantown, on the 11th inst., by Elder Walden, Mr. Joseph Bate-man, of Mason county, to Miss Orra Perkins, of

Elizaville, Fleming county.

HARAIN—KINCART—On Thursday, 14th, inst. by Rev. Jesse Hughes, at the residence of the bride's father Mr. Robt, Kineart, Mr. Geo. A. Harain to Miss Mary J, Kincart.

MCMAMARA—BEVARD—On Tuesday, 19th inst., by Rev. Jno. Blokey, at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Bevard, Mr. James McMamara to Miss Margaret A. Bevard.

DINGER—KEYS.—April 29th, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. G. Mason, Mr. Honry Dinger and Miss Mary O. Keys, all of this city.

MINIER—MAGOWAN.—April 14th, at the "Magowan Homestead," by Jos. C. Frank, Mr. John L. Minier to Miss Sarsh J, Magowan.

CINCINNATI MARKET. [Corrected every other day.] BEESWAX Prime yellow per lb... BEANS: Choice navy ..... \$2 25@2 30 BUTTER-

23@231/<sub>6</sub> 27@30 43@46

15%@16

\$31@32

121/2

16

2 25

Extra star car, per lb... Paraffine per lb.... Choice Rio, per lb... Java, per lb....... Mocha, per lb...... CHEESE Factory, per 1b ... EGGS-Shippers count, per dosen ..... Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl .... Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white ..... 1.20@135

Kontucky, 21b...

Middling...... Rope, per lb...

BAGGING

CANDLES

95a96 55@56 Double Dressed Ky., per lb... ...\$17@18 Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb. 17/2@18 Prime city per lb..

7½ 9½@10 8 75@1 10 1 20@1 40 2 00@2 10 Kanawha, por bbi.. SUGARS New Orleans per lb...... New Orleans clarified... Porto Rico...... Cuba..... 13@13% 00@16 12%@13 12@12% 13@13%

Cuba
Demarara
Crushed per ib...
Powdered, per ib...
Granulated, per ib.
A Coffee, per ib...
B Coffee, per ib...
Extra C, per ib...
Yellows, per ib.... VIRGINIA LEAP. Donaged
Damaged
Cut and Dry Smoking
Fine cut, chewing
Bright Pounda, common
Pounds, medium
Pounds, fine
Kentucky Twist

Maysville Markets. CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAV & CO.

ommon to choice per lb.. SUGAR New Orleans, per lb.... Porto Rico, per lb..... Demarara, per lb..... Soft refined, per lb.... Hard refined, per lb... 14@14½ 5½@16½ 14½@1. 15@16 143/2@103 MOLASSE .81.00 FLOUR. We quote at ... WHEAT, 1@125 GRAIN. 1 20 WHISKY PROVISIONS, 1 20a2 00 ard, per 1b. Per bbl, No. 1.... do No. 2.....do 3/4 bbl No. 1... SEED. TALOW. Per lb .. 9@10

WOODEN WARE, Tubs, nest three...

Washboards.....

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CANDLES

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS .- Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing clixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guar antee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments especially in crowded factories where even with the The sensation report mentioned last week best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of a nabsolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinetured—or rather reharged-with the fluid extracts of sanatous a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alternative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these ihe sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is

also a blood Jegurent and an antispasmodio.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is no-torious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the meshitic vapor of hot air furnacis, becomes deliterous and depressing in the extreme To enable the system to bear.up, even for a few hours native is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among officinal or a dvertised medi-

QWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN. on Single and Wedded Lifte-the dangers of Celibacy, and the joys of true Marriage, with sanitary aid for those who are in any way unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD

ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

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LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting rom the follies of youth or other curses, young, middle agod or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by the sure and only known remedies, o be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Sycanore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Send stamp for cirpular. Female disorders speedily cured. Medicine THE suit of Thomas A. Frazer and others by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in three days. No charge until cured. All confidential. Board and nursing furnished. Our. Female

Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price

THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY .- In the pring of the year nature demands an assistant in riving out the morbific substance collected in the blood, which is sure to generate billious complaints nd derange the entire human system. The only remedy adequately effectual in cases of this character is Mishler's Herb Bitters, which thoroughly purifies the blood, corrects all the irregularities of the system, re-invigorates the general constitution, and produces perfect health and good spirits where now is gone al debility, nervousness, etc. For all diseases arising from impurities of the blood Mishler's Herb Bitters is pronounced by the highest medical authorities the most certain, speedy and agreeable remedy extant. Thousands have tested officacy, and declare it is the greatest assistan of nature in her conflict with disease, that the light of science has ever brought to our knowledge Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., proprietors, Lancaster, Pa. 13

TOB PRINTING

At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE offee IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE RICE DIVORCE SUIT for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her clows were nt quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty woman, To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Katharion upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistble.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

1101 N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut sts. Philadelphia, Pa. Old-established and only Re-.. \$5 75@6.00 liable Paper Pattern, Dress and Cloak Making Emporium. Spring Opening of Paper Patterns March 1st,

1870. Mrs. Bindor's recent visit to Paris, enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to any thing in this country. Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress-makers now ready. DRESSES and CLOAKS made in 24 hours otice. Trimmings, Leces, Gloves, Ribbons, Jowelry, Pans and Embroideries. Goffering Machines or Sale. Goods sent by Express to all parts of the Union.

New Advertisments

OLD YELLOW JACKET

AND Sam Cockspur!

TEN DOLLARS TO INSURE.

Also, at the same time and place, the imported Spanish Jack, MAXIMUS,

will serve mares at \$10 to insure. Maximus is sixteen hands high.

Bluegrass pasturage will be furnished mares or jonnets from a distance at \$1 50 per month.

Imapr30 GEO, W. WRLLS.

PRICES REDUCED. Maysville Dye House,

JOSEPH F. BRENNER. dyer and scourer in sisk and woolen goods, dresses, shawls, ribbons, conts, pantaloons, &c., at prices reduced to the lowest rates,

Also, carpets and blankets cleaned, at the old stand on Front street, two doers below the Hill house.

W. THOMPSON. COAL! COAL!

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Mayaville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand a superior article of Blacksmithing and Pomercy coal, which will be disposed of at the lowest market price. Your orders are respectfully solicited, office No. 8, Second street nearly opposite Hamilton Gray & Co.

THOMPSON & PILES,

MINNESOTA AS IT IS IN 1870.

ITS GENERAL RESOURCES AND ATTRAC-

IMIGRANTS INVALIDS. TOURISTS CAPITALISTS. and BUSINESS MEN,

(Principally from Official Authorities.)

WITH A SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF ALL ITS COUNTIES AND TOWNS

Their Topography, Population, National Products, Business, Wealth, Social Advantages and in-ducements to those in quest of

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HOMES, HEALTH, OR PLEASURE.

By J. W. McCLUNG, St. Paul.

containing a township map of the State, made ex-pressly to accompany the book (four colors,) and showing the Government lands in every county, with Official descriptions of every part of the State, by Government surveyors, topographical engineer geologists and travelers. For sale by apr26 JAMES SMITH. VOUR ATTENTION

IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.

"LAND SALE,"

GRAND PRIZE SCHEME! Enterprize CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, and endorsed and recommended by every leading official in the State, and upwards of 500 of her most prominent citizens.

511 Prizes, - - - - - \$314.320!

Also about \$21,000 in Gerrhacks, being the entire rent money of the property for the years 1809 and 1870, which will be distributed to the the winners of the first seven prizes respectfully. Rent of the farms for 1869, was \$12 per acre, and it is confidently expected that they will equal or surpass this figure for 1870.

Tickets Five Dollars

The drawing will positively take place JULY 4th, 1870. at M SONIC TEMPLE LOUISVILLE, KY. Hundreds of our best citizens, have given thism qualified certificates and ondersoments of hisan quantous or an analysis of the light of the large state of the l n trust by the commissioners appointed by the leg-plature, until the drawing takes place and prizes

are delivored;
In order to have your tickets properly registered, buy at once of your nearest clah agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agen's who will furnish full descriptive circulars. L. H. LYNE, Cashier Farmers Bank, Henderson, Kentucky. Kentucky.
B. ALEXANDER. Commercial bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres. Bank Hopkinsville, Ky
JAMES L.DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah,
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier Obs. Rept'r Lexiagton,
Kontucky.
W. B. TYLER, Cashier Deposit Bank, Oweneboro, 

A BOOK FOR EVERY LADY.

Agents wanted for Mrs. E. F. Eilet's Court Cir-cles of the Republic. A a graceful facinating sketch of the Boauties of the Nation. Charming, brilliant, interesting, fifteen steel engravings, Wash-ington Fashionable Life Portrayed. No competi-tion. Better terms than ever. Extra inducements to Old Agents. Just the book for ladies to canvass with. Address POWERS & WEEKS, Lock Box 225, Cincinnati, O. HEMP

SEED!

**500 Bushels Prime New Hemp** SEED,

RICHESON & BRODRICK. apr9watw3w NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., NOS. DIV.)
MAYSVILLE, KY., April 1, 1870.
The KLEVENTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treas

\$900. WANTED an active man, in each county in the States, to travel and take orders by sample for TEA, COFFES, and SPICES. To suitable men we will give a salary of \$900 to \$1000 a year shore providing and other expenses, and a reason

New Acvertismts.

A UCTION!

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE.

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE.

-AND-

GLASSWARE,

Drugs, Stationary &c., &c.,

IN THE TOWN OF

Mount Carme , Ky.

ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

APRIL 20th, and 21st.

We will offer at auction the above stock in our Branch establishment at Mount Carmel.

TERMS OF SALE:

For all sums under twenty-five dollars CASH : Twenty five and under fifty dollars 90 days, with Fifty dollars and over, six months; approved

MULLINS & HUNT. Mt. Carmel ky. FARM FOR SALE !

A NO. 1 FARM OF 200

ACRES

FOR SALE, On Lexington Pike, within five miles of Mayavilles. Comfortable house of seven rooms, NEW TOBAC-CO BARN and plenty of Stables and stock sheds— well watered and rich land, well tembered. Terms eary, apply to marl?wim W. H. SAVAGE.

MOAL.

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HANGING ROCK

W. H. SAVAGE.

COAL WORKS, Will fill orders for their Coal, delivered at the lowest market rates, in their own barges, containing from one to ten thousand bushels. Or will deliver at their landing, in the barges of the purchaser, at seven cents per bushel.

Address,

MEANS, KYLB & Co...

Hanging Rock, O.

MAYSVILLE

SAW MILL,

PROCTOR & MATHEWS,

DEALERS IN A MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

Building Lumber, PAILING.

FENCING PLANK, HOGSHEAD STAVES, TOBACCO HOGSHEADS, &c., &c. Pine, Poplar, Walnut and Oak

LUMBER ALWAYS AT HAND AT OUR LUMBER YARD

Steamboat landing, Pifth Ward, MAYSVILLE, Ky.

Having just redtted our mill with the latest in proved machinery, we are prepared to furnish bill if lumber of any length, size or material, without lotsy.

PROCTOR & MATHEWS. Dentistry.

DES. RUTH & CASSIDY. DESCRIPTIONS,

Second Street, (near the Post Office.) MATSVILLE, KY.

Respited.-The negro man whose execution was to have taken place on Friday last, at Flemingsburg, has been respited.

near Washington, containing 198 acres, to made a successs. Samuel Bramble for \$90 per acre.

Mr. Thomas J. Young, Jr., a son, we believe of John D. Young, is now the local editor of the Owingsville Inquirer. Fair Exchange.-Mrs. E. Heiser & Son of-

fer to exchange groceries for damaged postage

The ferry-boat, Ripley, towed to one of the grades in the 5th Ward, a boat-load of Cord wood from some point below Maysville to be used to burn the brick kiln in the 5th Ward. The City Conneil of Louisville have paid

Isaac Caldwell the sum of \$,2000 for his ser vices as attorney in preventing the passage of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill by the Kentucky Legislature. An Attachment was on Friday sned out and

levied on the assignment of A. Cramer to Alf. Cochran by the Camp Hat and Fur Compeny of Cincinnati. The amount covered is nearly \$500.

ninety-four conts on the dollar. Sale of Property .- Mr. Thomas A. Ross sold his house and lot on the hill side on Germantown pike to Mrs. E. Heiser & Son for \$2,500.

one third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest on the deferred payments. We learn that Mr. M. J. Chase contemplates leasing the premises of Charles Phister, on Third street, for a lumber yard. There is also some talk of the erection of

another Plaining Mill by Mr. Chase. Failed .- Mr. A. Cramer has made an as signment to Al. Cochran for the benefit of his creditors. He had but recently moved into the handsome store on Sutton street, owned by Mr. Cochran.

Discontinued .- The Military Department of who has been in command, has been assign-.ed to the department of the Lakes.

We learn from the Clark County Democrat that Hea. George H. Pendleton has written a sletter, pledging that the Kentucky Central will finish the seed to Richmond, if \$900,000 be raised from the gounties of Bourbon, Madison and Clark, and other sources.

We have received the "Annual" published by Madson & Menet, advertising agents, New York City. It is a well printed book of more than two hundred pages, and contains much information valuable to advertisers. Our business intercourse with the firm has always extending the income tax, provides thus been pleasant.

The Moon. - This satalite of ours, now in gives it the appearance of being much larger than it will be again in a hundred years.

plore of S. S. Miner, Boot and Shoe manu-Secure 'r, attempted to shove off his "mortal coil" by taking Oxolid acid, he has tried several times before to take his own life. He was in a very critical condition when last heard from.

Northern Pruit.-We learn that the prosspects of an apple crop this year has not been injured by the cold snaps with which we have been visited since the middle of February. and we are also assured that the peach crop has not been seriously damaged as we feared a few weeks ago.

Heirs to an Estate Wanted .- The mother or other heirs of Amos Garret Davis, formerly of Mayaville, but recently of Mendocino county, California, will receive information greatly to their advantage by applying to or addressing W. P. Coons, at his office in this city. It is supposed the mother resides in Mayaville. City papers copy and charge Wm. P. Coons.

Religious.-An interesting meeting has just closed at the M. E. Church, South, in this city. Rev. J. Rand, in charge, was assisted for more than a week by Rev. J. C. Morris, of Paris, who preached with great acceptability to the large congregations which attended from night to night. Thirty-five were added to the Church. They were received into the Church on last Sabbath morning by the pastor.

New Goods-Low Prices.-D. S. Lane requests us to inform the people that he wil will shortly receive the handsomest goods ever brought to Mayeville. D. D. Duty will go to New York for the purpose of purchasing the stock at the present low prices, and Mr. Lane intends to astonish the multitude with the excellence of his goods of all descriptions your purchases until his splendid stock arrives and then buy liberally.

The Right Spirit.-Messrs. Owens & Bark sey, the popular bardware merchants of this city, request us to let the people know that they will receive the Railroad scrip, or short bonds, at their full face value, as cash payment for all goods bought from them at retail. To such purchasers they will sell at their regular cash prices. Their stock embraces everything in the hardware and cut lery line, agricultural implements, and a large assortment of boots and shoes. 21

Radical Party.-The Radical Party of Fleming county, nominated the following cticket last Saturday for County officers, viz

For County Judge-Wm. T Dadley. For County Attorney-Wm. H. Cord. For County Clerk-L. F. Warder.

For Sheriff-Ben Botts. For Assessor-Alvin Burns. iFor Coroner- Leforge.

For Surveyor-Thomas Sweet.

Pure Whicky.-We have on a number of accasions called especial attention to the parity of the whisky manufactured by Pogue, Duke & Co. of this city, and to its value as a medicinal agent. The following from the Medical & Surgical Reporter, of Philadelphia, is the very best and highest authority on the subject, viz:

For medical purposes we believe we can recommend the Bourbon whisky manufactured by Pogue, Duke & Co., Maysville, Ky., as purer than any other with which we are acquainted. It is highly recommended by the Surgeon General, U. S. A. and by Drs. Robert Sargeon General, U. S. A. Land by Dr. Appellar & Bartholow, who have examined the peculiar method of distillation adopted by that firm, and consider that it secures unusual purity and freedom from acrid oils. Medical men who wish a first class article will do well to in commending it to general perseal.

It is said that the capitalists of Chicago have expended nearly one million of dollars in bringing the Elgin Watch Factory to its present state of perfection. They now have the finest and most completely equipped factory in the world, and are receiving profitable returns from their investment. Great credit is certainly due to the men who inaugurated this enterprise, and who have stood by Sale of Land .- Judge Savage sold his farm, it for the past six years, until it has been

Chesapeake and Ohio R. R .- The greater part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is in active operation, and a force of seven thousand men is engaged on the construction of the remainder. This road, it is claimed, when completed from the James river to the Big Sandy, with the Ohio, will afford a cheap and reliable route for products of the West | iam Dickenson; he was then leading his | adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, but, and South-west to the seaboard, and a quick passenger travel to and from the national capitol. Connecting and tributary lines are John S. Counts, who was talking to some one by the side of the road near his house, caught tucky, which will give ready transit to and the from great railroad centers of Mississippi Valley and the Pacific railroads.

Beverly A. Hicks, Esq., a famous old Virginia schoolmaster and farmer, recently of Fayette county, Ky., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Todd, near Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky., of congestion of the lungs, on the 31st March last, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Hicks was for a number of of years principal of Lafayette Seminary, a Bank Stock .- Thomas N. Lindsey, Presi- well ordered and successful boarding school dent of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky bought | in Fayette county, where hundreds of young from the Odd Fellows of Maysville, thirty-one | men were educated, who are now occupying shares of the stock of that bank at the rate of prominent positions throughout the South and West. He was a thorough English scholar, an excellent scribe, an admirable disciplinarian, a capital manager of unruly boys, a highly esteemed and influential citi writing ability. Beloved and respected by all, sustained and cheered by an unclouded Christian faith, he waited for the approach of death, and went, at last,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dream?"

Koskoo.-This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtue, given by prac oners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it the blood, liver diseases, &c.

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Professor R. S. Newton, M. D. the Cumberland, embracing Kentucky, has President of the E Medical College, City of been discontinued, and Gen. St. George Cook New York, that speaks in high terms of its look for a successful consummation of the curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first nstance where such medicine have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit on the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Kuskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day. apr7wtw6m

Income Tax .- In regard to the question as whether the collection of the income tax for 1870 is legally collectable, the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The act of June 13th, 1869, 'That the tax on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the lot day of May, and be the full, or slowly waning, is in perigee, the due and payable on the first day of June, in nearest point of its orbit to the earth, and each year, until and including the year 1870, Therefore it seems plain to us that the words of the act enforce the payment this year, 1870, and no longer.'

The Paris Citizen, of Tuesday, says: Gen John C. Breckinridge reached here last night He spoke vesterday in Winchester in favor of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. The audience was composed of about one-third negroes, all of whom seemed to manifest the deepest interest on the subject. Gen. B. inclines to the belief that both the Big Sandy and Richmond projects will carry. He favors the 4th day of July next, as I will then be the construction of both roads. Chas. Eginton also spoke in favor of the Big Sandy, and Mr. Caperton, and Rev. (Gen.) Green Clay Smith, of Madison, in favor of the Paris and Richmond road. The friends of each road are active, and the colored element will exercise an almost controlling influence in the result

The Louisville Courier-Journal of Saturday

last says: Mr. Henry T. Stanton, of Maysville delighted a selected and appreciative audience at Weisiger Hall, last evening, with an admiable selection from his own poetical compo ition. Mr Stanton has a voice which is both taste. "Type and Time" and 'Heart Lessons" and "The Old Clay Pipe" were received with hearty relish the company. taste. with hearty relish the company. The entertainment was in every respect cultivated and agreeable, and Mr. Stanton retired from the platform with a reputation decidedly augmented in the mind of every one of his hear ers. He goes hence to Frankfort, where he will not fail to be cordially received. He is a poet of whom Kentucky has every reason t be proud. He is a gentleman, politician and writer who is respected wherever he is known.

The Grand Kentucky Prize Scheme .-- Our readers will equally rejoice with us to know that the commissioners appointed by the Legslature of Kentucky to take charge of this as well as with their cheapness. Reserve enterprise have positively and irrevocably fixed the 4th day of July as the time when the drawing will take place at the Masonic Temple in this city. The correspondence between the proprietors of the enterprise and true ring of honest integrity, for which all these parties have ever been noted. These gentlemen stand foremost among the noble we know their course will be universally approved by the public. The books of all will be closed on the 25th day of June.

agents, except at Louisville and Henderson, Minnesota As It Is .- This is the title of an living in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he pracin thought and graceful in style and diction. rists and the invalid, and the book abounds with information that ought to be in the posstore, on Second street. We take pleasure

in commending it to general perusal.

We find the following in the Big Sandy Herald

this August, I can't remember which, a man mysteriously disappeared on the road from Grayson to Olive Hill, an account of which was published in the Herald and Maysville Bulletin. The story was told about this The man was dressed in dark clothes, with an ancommon broad-brimmed, home-made straw hat, riding a large dapple bay mare, and carried saddle-pockets with little brass locks on each side. He said he was connected with the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; he showed some gold in Grayson, and seemed to have plenty of money. He left Grayson go-ing west, towards Olive Hill, and was passed by several citizens of west Carter, all of whom iced his strange actions; and some said they thought him crazy. The last seen of him was about 10 miles from Grayson and 5 from Olive Hill, in a low swag in the road, where he was passed by George W. Bond and Willhorse. About two hundred yards from where he was last seen, and in a few minutes after his horse came along the road by itself, and the mare when she came up and kept her and the saddle a week or so, when they were stol-en from him. He spent near \$100 to try to find her but never succeeded. Many people thought that she was stolen by the same man, who had been drunk when he left her in the road, and that she left him. If he was murdered no one in this section

done it, but undoubtedly some one followed till they found him by himself, and that was their last chance, as he was near the thick settled country. The Bulletin afterwards learned that the man came back and all was right, but it was surely misinformed. reason why I revive this old story is this: Last Sunday a young man named Jake Ray, who is crippled with rheumatism so he has to walk on crutches, was crawling and

climbing around the caves and cliffs about what is known as "Merrill's Caves," about one and a half miles from where the man was las Jake climbed to one ledge and rested and saw one higher up he thought he could make, so he went up and there found a place that looked like the rocks had been placed and zen-and a man of fine conversational and wedged in. He pulled out rocks till he found the skeleton of a man, and the color of hair &c., make some think it is that strange man How it will turn out I can't say. The saddle pockets were not on the mare when she came to Counts, and if he was killed it was for oney. More some other time.

It is with genuine pleasure that we lay be fore our readers the correspondence herewith appended fixing positively the drawing of prizes in the Henderson Land Sale. We have ourselves been cognizant of the difficul is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of tres which Mr. McClain has had to encounter in prosecuting the enterprise, and we are sure that the ticket-holders and our friends everywhere will rejoice with ne that the obstacles are removed, and that we may now scheme in the brief time that remains. The tenacions integrity which the commissioners have displayed, in fully protecting the interests of both the ticket-holders and the pro prietors of the enterprise, we think was never before surpassed for honorable and straight forward dealing. Every dollar received for tickets has been held in trust by these gentlemen until the drawing should be complet ed and prizes delivered, or ready to be returnticket. Incredible as it may seem, out of all been returned. Public confidence in the honest management of the enterprise is unlimited, and the sale of tickets is each day steadily increasing. The intrinsic value of the prizes placed in the scheme was such that it would have been an act of gross injustice to the lection were changed by the Act of March 2, tickets were all sold, and we have no doubt

LETTER OF MR. M'CLAIN. HENDERSON, KY., March 28, 1870.

Banks, Green, Glass, Elam, and

Holloway Commissioners: GENTLEMEN: I am receiving letters daily om every part of the country asking when the drawing of prizes in the Land Sale will positively take place. I have been unable until within the last few days to make arrangements to prosecute the enterprise. Thankful to you and the public for the in-dulgence entended to me I hope you will an e that the drawing will take place on ready, and will ask no further delay.

Your ob't serv't, Wm. McCLAIN.

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

William Mc Clain Esq., DEAR SIR: We are aware of the embarrass ments under which you have labored in prose-cuting your Land Sale. Doubtless the postonements of the drawing have had a tendency to make some persons lose confidence in the enterprise; but upon reflection all farms for this and last year will go to those drawing them; and that you are the only one in which event there will not be a longer delay than ten days, when the drawing will positively take place. The books of all agents will be closed on the 25th day of June, except at Henderson and Louisville.

Very respectfully, D. BANKS. WM. S. HOLLOWAY, R. T. GLASS, W. S. ELAM, GRANT GREEN.

"Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight." A work discriptive of the Mysteries, the Virtues, Vices, Splendors, and Crimes of the City of Paris .-By James D. Mc Cabe, Jr. National Publish ing Co., Cincinnati.

The eagerness with which all American

tional characteristic. Indeed this is not to be wondered at, for of all places in the world; the commissioners is published, and has the Paris offers the greatest attroctions to the lover of pleasure, and what people love pleasnre so well as our own countrymen? This most interesting of cities displays to the nocitizens of this grand Commonwealth, and vice its enchantments in two aspects so widely different, that the author shows us Paris in two different phases-"By Sunlight" and "By Gaslight." The quantity of serious and veritable history presented by this work, as connected with the various objects of interest in Paris, is immense. That of the Palaces and interesting and valuable little volume placed other public buildings is exhaustive and comupon our table by James Smith, bookseller plete. The reader is made acquainted with and stationer of this city. It was written all the proud triumphal monuments of the and prepared for the press by J. W. McClung, past and present eras. He is lead through a native of Maysville, and a gentleman whom the grandest galleries of art, and the history many of our readers will remember with af- and discriptions of the leading objects of stock than to sell them for a cent less than fection and interest. Mr. McClung is now sculpture and painting, are laid before him. He is introduced into the family of the Emtices law. He was also for some time con- peror, and carried through every phase of nected with the Democratic press of that city, Parisian social life. He is led up to the garand in this capacity achieved enviable dis- rets of the pretty Grisettes, and listens to the tinction as a writer at once forcible and clear stories of their loves; and is made a confi- to make a share, and who don't care to buy dent in the secret intrigues of the ladies of other receipts so as to entitle them to stock. In the volume before as Mr. McClung has rank' He visits the queens of the Demi- These persons can do much better with their performed his task well and thoroughly, group- monde in their gorgeous houses, and counts receipts than to sell at the pitifull price that ng together in an attractive form an amount the lovers by their jewels. He luxurises in is being offered for them. Let them bring of information and valuable statistics not the delicacies of French cooking and Parisian their receipts to us properly endorsed, and often compressed into so small a space. To drinks, and smokes his Cigarette at night on the glittering Boulevard. He has the curtain drawn back and is shown the dark mysteries, book will be very useful. Minnesota pre-the rogueries, villianies, and the frightful sents many attractions for the pleasure tou-rists and the invalid, and the book abounds startled, thrilled, horrified by turns, and when he lays the book aside, finds it hard to lieve that he has not actually seen Paris for session of every one going West for either bimself, and participated, in person, in the purpose. It is well printed in large, clear the scenes of which he has been reading. The book is illustrated with 150 splendid engravings, made in Paris, by the best artists of France, under the personal supervision of the author. It is sold only by subscription.

Small tax payers had much better do this than sell their receipts to speculators at their present fictitiously created market value.

Arm Broken.-Michael Swift, a boy aged eight or nine years old, had his arm broken EDITORS HERALD: Two or three years ago above the elbow, on Saturday last. He with ed considerable interest among farmers and a number of other small boys was playing a traders in this county. Wesley Weare died game called "stealing the hat", and one of several years since, and a sale of his personal his playmates gave him a push and he fell property was had by his widow as adminisagainst the curbstone and broke his arm. Doctor McGranaghan set the broken limb.

The negroes of Maysville were generally

apprized that Hon. W. H. Wadsworth would

address them at the Court House on the

night of Tuesday last, but as the announce-

ment had not been made through the newspa-

pers we knew nothing of his purpose and can-

not present to our readers the report of his

remarks we might otherwise have written

The particular occasion of the speech was

professedlythe commemoration of the enforced

as it seems to us, really a part of the concerted

movement to organize the negro vote in favor

of the Radical party in time for the ap-

proaching election. The weaker vessels of the

Radical party, who have for years vehement-

ly protested that they were as far from being

advocates of negro suffrage as the most ar-

dent Democrat in the land, are rather coy

of suddenly laudating the change brought about by force and fraud, and a bold spirit like Mr. Wadsworth is required to break the ice for them. The audience was not as large as some of those which formerly thronged the Court House to listen to Mr. Wadsworth in his brighter and better days. A fair propor tion of whites were present, but they occupied the back seats, while the negroes proper crowded to the front. There were some nota ble exceptions to this rule, but it is not neces sary to call the names of the few who rejoice in such distruction. Our information is that though Mr. Wadsworth protested to his colored friends that he was never before satisfied with his own political associations, yet his effort on Monday night was hardly so eloquent, nor yet as earnest and vehement, as on former occa sions when, according to his own account, he secretly distrusted the justice of his cause. He spoke against any educational, intellectu al or property qualification for electors or office holders, and in enforcing this opinion he related Dr. Franklyn's anecdote of John Brown and his mule. John Brown had a mule and as long as the mule lived John Brown voted; but when the mule died John Brown could no longer vote; hence the sage argued that it was the mule and not John Brown that voted. Of course the audience were highly tickled at this relation, which convinced them thoroughly of the soundness of the argument. Another witty sally of Mr. Wadsworth was the declaration that he would rather be cured by a negro Doctor than be killed by a white one, from which it might be clearly adduced that the egroes were eminently qualified for the profession of medicine, while the whites labored under the disadvantage of natural disquali fication, and it is needless to say that the audience applauded this more rapturously than any other part of his discourse. Mr. Wadsworth landated .he original New England ed to any ticket-holder on surrender of his Abolitionists as the greatest and best of their race; but he did not tell his audience that the tickets sold less than two hundred have this estimation of the men was quite a new revelation to him. He told them that during his congressional career he had made a speech in which he had contended, that if the dominant party forced the negroes to fight consistency would require that party to give the negroes the right to vote. But he did not tell much nearer than for twenty years past. This and no longer.' The times of levy and col. owner of them to force a drawing before the them that he had opposed the measure in question, and that one of his principal reathan usual, while it is actually nearer to us 1868, to March 1 and April 1, leaving the but that this final action of the commission- sons for so doing was that that outrage would 1868, to March 1 and April 1, leaving the same phraseology as to the expiration of the same phraseology as to the expiration of the tax. Therefore it seems plain to us that the remain:

| Some for so doing was that that outrage would be but one of a series leading to the evil of shows the apathy of the Church, and its hesself and misappropriated tallows their misapplied and misappropriated tallows their misapplied and misappropriated tallows the surest guarantee of its success and value, and remain: aegro suffrage. Nor did he tell them that after he had made the speech to which he so frequently recurs to vindicate himself, he had bitterly opposed the emancipation of the blacks and had denounced his present associates for pursuing their evil policy step by step to its legitimate and necessary sequence. It may be perfectly true that the end to which the Radicals have at last come is the necessary result of their whole policy, and that taking their measures one by one they have been consistent with themselves and one another. But that does not show that Mr. Wadsworth was consistent in denouncing the progress of radicalism in all its stages, and then, when the corwning evil was about to be accomplished, suddenly becoming its advocate. To the minds of those who have watched Mr. Wadswort's career with interest mingled with admiration, he is always a little confused and ncoherent when treating of his personal consistency, and, in their opinion, when must come to the conclusion that no wrong is done to the ticket holders, as the rents of the turning his back npon his steadfast friends for more than a quarter of a century and in announcing his unhappiness when with them, injured by the delay. We say to the public announcing his unhappiness when with them, that the drawing will take place on the 4 day of Ju'y next, unless prevented by unavoidable to adduce any thing in his past course in support of his present position. Mr. Wadsworth did not think an education at all essential to a voter, and in this respect differed pointedly from George Washington and U. S. Grant, but still he very properly urged the President Grant what is, not to put too fine negroes to send their children school. He congratulated them on the fact her indigence, and requesting to know what that not only were they voters, but that every office in Kentucky and in the nation itself, even the presidency, was open partisan matter. It is a matter which conto their aspirations. A negro might be elected President of the United States. The entrance was opened to them to the bar, the gress, not for her sake at all, but for its own, pulpit, and all the professions. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Wadsworth indulged in the usual Radical exultation over the State of who can spare the time and means, rush off Mississippi being, through the coercion of to Paris every year, has become almost a na-Federal bayonets, represented in the United States Senate by a negro-that Revels occupied Jeff. Davis' seat. He proclaimed himself in favor of female suffrage. In fact his speech is represented to us to have been thoroughly radical-thoroughly democratica good deal hesprinkled with humanitarian ism-well calculated to make the negroes enter tain a monstrous good opinion of them-Railroad Tax Receipts .- These receipts are

being bought by some persons as low as ten annuity,-New York World. cents on the dollar. This is a ruinous sacrifice which no one ought to make. Those who hold receipts to any considerable amount had far better keep them and convert them into fifty cents on the dollar. Eventually the stock will pay a good dividend. But there are many persons in the county whose taxes in the three years will not rmount to enough EAGLE, Tri-weekly or Weekly. We have already largely increased our circulation in this York Commercial Advertiser. way, but we have not yet all we want, We wish to place the Eagle in the hands of every tax payer in the county, and we take this method of placing it within the reach of all.

ed last week with a " hog suit," which creattrator. Among the live stock was a large number of hogs, which were sold to different parties. On the morning of the sale by the Administrator she refused to warrant the hogs as sound, though representing them to be so Some of the hogs were bought by Joshua Burgess, who in turn sold them to a Mr. Middleton, stating at the time that they were sound. Middleton issued his note to Mrs. Weare for \$625 in payment for the hogs. Shortly afterwards some of the hogs sold to Middleton and the other parties were found to be diseased with hog cholera, and a number of them died. Other hogs belonging to Midlleton caught the disease from these bought from Mrs. Weare, and some of them died Middleton refused to pay the note, alleging as a reason that there was deceit and fraud in the sale-that Mrs. Weare knew the hogs had the cholera at the time of the sale. Suit was then rought on the note, and the case was continued from term to term, until last week the case was brought up for final trial. Middle ton not only claimed that the alleged fraud vitated the sale, but claimed damages for the loss of the hogs which contracted the disease from those bought from Mrs. Weare, He utterly failed to prove that Mrs. Weare knew of the diseased condition of the hogs at the time of the sale. It was proved, however, that the hogs were diseased at the time. A great many witnesses were heard on either side, and the case was elaborately argued by ounsel. The Jury returned a verdict against Middieton for \$250 with the cost of the proagainst a Mr. Chandler which involved the same points was compromised. We understand that Mr. Middleton has removed to Mis- place. souri, and the result of the suit must be borne by a Mr. Collins, who was the security of the

The time of the Circuit Court was occupi

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky, closed its | merit and substantial character entitle them to the semi-annual session at Dover, Mason county, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst.

There was a large and respectable delegation present, and much business of interest to the Order was trasacted; and what conibuted much to the interest of this occasion, this Grand body extended an invitation to all members of subordinate Divisions who were in good standing in the Order, to seats in their hall. This invitation was accepted, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege. This, together with the harmony, which characterized their deberations, rendered the meeting of the Grand Division more interesting and profitable to the cause of Temperance, than any previous meeting held in Kentucky for many

years past. A very large meeting of the citzens of Do ver and the ajacent country assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday even ing and were addressed by Colonel A. D. Smalley of Newport, G. W. P., and the Rev. Zimmerman of Augusta, G. S. The audience were profound in their attention to the able and interesting speeches of these gentlemen, and much good is hoped to be the result of their labors in this great cause of men's moral and social refor

By a special arrangement for Wednesday vening the church was again crowded by the itizens of that little city and vicinity, and colonel A. D. Smalley was pressed into the same, and made a bold, telling and thrilling speech, causing some of the pillars of the Church to tremble, in view of their relations to the Church, the community, and their responsibility and their accountability for of the cause of temperance, to result from the | this Country. influence of the pernicious practices in fashionable life, and the demoralizing tendencies and the corrupting influence of the customs and usages of respectable associations. He tention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists thinks the Church needs more religion and more and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment practical piety, and less fear of offending the taste for fashionable wine drinking and poite intoxication, and less fear for the rumeller's influence

The meeting of the Church was adjourned to a large and spacious hall, where the ladies of Dover had prepared an entertainment for the Sons of Temperance, and in honor of the Grand Division of Kentucky.

Your correspondent is incapable of finding language that would do adequate justice to the taste and liberality of the ladies, displayed in the preparation, the arrangement and ountiful supply of everything the country and market afford.

Every variety of fruits of the season, nuts and candies together with the cakes, jellies and ice-cream, all of their own and domestic make, were excellent beyond comparison, and the ladies in charge presided with a refinement, dignity and good taste reflecting credit upon themselves and which sustained the high and honored reputation of Kentucky hospitality.

THAT unfortunate woman, Mrs. Lincoln, it now appears, has arrived at the end of her pecuniary tether, and exhausted the moneys procured by the sale of the dresses and ornaments of "Mrs. Clarke." She now writes to a point upon it, a begging letter, setting forth Congress proposes to do towards the alleviation of her woes. This is not a personal or cerns the honor of the nation. Whether by improvidence or not, it is the duty of Conto make such provision for her as shall secure her from want for the rest of her lifetime. If Mrs. Lincoln had been the widow of a private soldier killed in action she would have been pensioned off. That she is the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy detached," and should be so designated by Cor of the United States is no reason for a respondents inspecifying the class of Bonds desired. change in the principle, but only a reason for and increase of its application. Though the November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAY-"line of duty" did not, to many minds, seem | ABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORKto take Mr. Lincoln into the theater on good Friday, it is beyond question that he was killed because he was President of the United
States. Let Congress induce Mrs. Lincoln to
Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January come home and seclude herself, instead of and July, and who may desire, in making addition making a spectacle of herself abroad, in consideration of an ample but not an extravagant

Between the gout, disease of the kidneys, and disor dered liver, resulting from excessive drink, Count Bismarck is said to be at death's door. A man about six feet one inch high, taller even than the King of Prussia, of | will be reserved and held in trust for the redempapparently herculean mould, and drawn up to tion of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Centra his full height looking the very picture to physical energy and strength, no one would imagine that a frame outwardly so vigorous will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, was sapped by the presence of an insiduous disease which was soon to bow the broad towering shoulders, and reduce a strong man almost to a child in feebleness. If his hour indeed has come, then is the age to be deprived of its very foremost statesman, with perhaps the single exception of Louis Napoleon. No finer modern master of the art of State craft has yet appeared upon the stage than he, or, let us say, his equal, can be found.-New

Five liquor establishments in Worchester, Masanchusetta, were visited on Thursday by the State Constabulary, and 3,275 gallons of hquor and 12,000 gallons of ale destroyed, Small tax payers had much better do this than One dealer lost \$4,000 worth of stock. No resistance was offered.

Bankers,

()FFICE OF

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN-

MENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

February 15th, 1870. The remarkable success which attended our nego iations of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and hon orably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and eedings. A suit brought by Mrs. Weare advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of su

perior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want and rendering a valuable service-both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrins use of Capital and the confidence of investors-w now offer with special confidence and satisfaction

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

HRSAPEAKE AND OHIO BAILBOAD COMPANY

OF THE

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the hesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of diable navigation, and thus, with the entire Rail road system and water transportation of the grea est and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively lemanded for the accommodation of the immens and rapidly growing transportation between th

Atlantic seaboard and Enrope on the one hand

and the great producing regions of the Ohio an

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sen magnifies t into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its ompletion; while, in the development of the ex-

Thus the great interests, both general and loca which demand the completion of the CHESAPEKE AND OHIO RAILHOAD to the Ohio River, afford the Railroad enterprise now in progress in

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the atand known integrily, whose connection with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Spring of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Oni river at, or near the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will con nect the Chesapeake and Ohio with theentire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad. Its valuable franchises and superior advantage vill place the CHESRAPHARE AND ONIO RAILBOAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country :and there exists a present value, in com pleted road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of in vesters, and combine the various features of con venience, safety, and protection against lose o

The Bonds are in denominations of \$1000, \$500, and \$100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable

Searer, and may be held in that form ; or The Bonds may be registered in the name of the wner, with the coupons remaining payable bearer attached, the principal being then transfer able on the books of the Company, unless reassign ed to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bonds made a permunent Registered Bond, transfe able only on the books of the Company, and the inerest made payable only to the registered owner o his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as 1st, "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer." 2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached." 3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupon

They have thirty years to run from January 15 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from

that it may take the place of that of the earlier is sues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience al investments, to have their interest receivable a different seasons of the year. The loan is secured by a mortgage upon the en-

tire Line of road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith. A Sinking Fund of \$100,0000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect on year after the completion of the road.

The mortgage is for \$15,000,000, of which \$2,000,00 Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPBAKE AND OHIO. Of the remaining \$13,000,000, a sufficient amount

and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic. The present price is 90 and accrued interest. A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the tavorite securities in the market

both of this country and Europe, will be at once ap

preciated and quickly absorbo

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P. S.-We have issued pamphlets containing full

particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application, We buy and sell Governm

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The new light draught passenger steamer TELEGRAPH. WASH. HONSHELL, Mastor; GEO. A. KRIGHT, CI'E.
Leaves Catlettsburs, Mondays and Thursdays,
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Leaves Cincinnati, Thesdays and Pridays, at
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teamer
1867.

Captain E. B. Moore, master, S. B. Riggs, cierk.
Leaving the foot of Main street—leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. stopping at all way and regular landings.

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be all they desire. Inquire of your Jeweller for to LADY ELGIN. NO MOVEMENTS RETAILED BY THE CO. Rusiness Office and Salesroom National Watch 159 and 161 Lake Street, Chicago.

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New and full supply of WALL PAPER of all WINDOW SHADES, OIL & PAPER,

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The large and of gant additions now being made to this Hou o, and the determination to emit noth-ng that will add to its comforts, will make it see-nd to no first class Hotel in this country, omarchi@watw3m

Cigars (JOTDI GOTDII GOTDIII

CAN BE MADE

PURCHASING YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

N. SHAFER

AGRICULTURAL. [From the Country Gen leman.]

ANIMAL PRODUCTS-WILL A LARGER PROPORTIO OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS BE GROWN HEREAFTER? The more obvious reasons for growing more animal products will be the higher prices they bring, as compared with the prices they fact that in large sections of the West the wheat crop judiciously fed, in making pork and beef, would come to a good when calculated per acre, as corn will pro duce a good deal more per acre—probably in many sections more than two bushels to one of wheat. The very fact of this great differ-ence in prices and profits would of itself work the desired change, and perhaps more than is desirable, farmers are too prone all to go into any thing that promises to pay best, and might even make a word of caution necessary. But there is a difficulty in the way that may be all the check of this character needed; this didiculty will, in many cases, be the want of means to procure the necessary stock for breeding, feeding, and dairy purposes. Stock hogs are said to be ten to twelve cents a pound in places at the West, which is higher than it may be predent to pay for any but good breeders. So too, money is said to be from ten to twenty, and even in som; places thirty per cent; hence it will hardly do to go in debt, especially at the higher rates, for animals to feed next fall and winter. So there can hardly be so great and sudden a change as might ly be so great and sudden a change as might take place in growing grain, where the only

Nor is a very sudden change desirable. It brought about by degrees as the demands in the different markets and the circumstances what the assembled nation desires. I admit of the farmers appear to indicate as best for all concerned, the change is most likely to be a healthy and advantageous one. Hence there may be branches of stock farming that there may be branches of stock farming that are now increasing as fast as prudence will all powers. Your reproach es justify those allow. Thus, in dairy-farming, butter is in sufficient supply; and although cheese is comparatively high, the increase in factories may will be the consequences of the liberal measurement. easily bring the production of cheese fully up to the demand. The increase in the production of beef is not so fast as in some other products. Wheat and dairy-farming have had a tendency to withdraw the attention of farmers from growing and feeding beef cattle. Besides cattle increase more slowly than many other branches of farming; and so many heifers are fattened when two or three years old, or put into dairies, that a very rapid increase may not take place; so that, for some years to come, beef may continue to

Good fat sheep also pay well, although reducing flecks in consequence of the low price of wool, has, for the last year or two, led to an over supply of ordinary mutton. Still this course is not likely to dontinue, but with the growing increase in the use of mutton, the demand will improve. Besides the meat of the South-Downs, and other creeds of English sheep, if well fatted, is always high, and few animals will pay better than those that will both yield heavy carcase of high priced mutton,—and mutton too, that can be as cheaply have no uneasiness respecting the result, for made, pound for pound, as any other meat.

Judging by the high prices of hog products, and low rates of many farm crops. and also taking into account the fact that hogs can be increased very fast, it is natural to look for a very large increase in hogs and hog products, But on a little consideration of the probable causes of the present short supply of hogs and hog products, it appears that there may possibly be reasons and influences at work, that may prevent so large an increase as at first thought might be looked for. At the west and southwest, the hog cholera has been a serious check to the business of growing and fatten-ing hogs; while the trichina, although less tarning the attention of farmers to other products. Besides, in feeding to make manure, very large increase in hogs and hog products, be little doubt that hereafter the production of beef, mutton, and pork must receive a larger share of attention than ever before.

THE PERMANENT ADVANCE IS MUCH GREATER ON ANIMAL PRODUCTS THAN ON WHEAT. This is one of the strongest reasons for ed. er prices of meats, dairy products, &c., were solely of a temporary character, less attention to the change would be needed—the difficulties would work its own cure. But the fact that there is a large permanent change needs more notices. Many no doubt believe the present high prices of animal products are owing to the late war; and this to a large extent is true. But we find they don't come down with the fall in wheat and in gold, as might be expected if the advance was also large. But we find they don't come down with the fall in wheat and in gold, as might be expected if the advance was also large. might be expected if the advance was solely caused by the war. Besides these products are also high in England; while the war could have had very little effect there. The cuttle plague and consequent loss of stock, has, no doubt, had some effect on the price of beef. But this cannot be the sole or even beef. But this cannot be the sole or even main cause, as both fat sheep and fat hogs are higher than beef cattle. The highest price for the latter in London, Feb. 7, 1870, was for "prime scots 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 7 pounds, to sink the offal." At the same time the best meep brought for prime South-Downs, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; and neat small porkers brought 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; and neat small porkers brought 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d? per eight pounds, to sink offal, the same as on beef. Now these prices prove that the high prices of animal products are not due to the cattle plague; while the small propertion received from this country shows that they are not due to the late war. The that they are not due to the late war. The very fact that immense supplies are received from other European nations, proves that hope that sensible men do not often leave the prices are generally high. According to the Mark Lane Express, the "total importation of animal food into Great Britain during the year 1869, was to the value of £20,637,752" equal to \$103,187,760 in gold. And then besides this great importation of animal food, Great Britain grows a larger proportion of such products than any other nation—the farmers fatten more cattle and sheep to make of their selling agents is given as the rea-

of their sell son.

In the more cattle and sheep to make a large amount of rich manure, than those of any other part of the world—while all are consumed and prices on an average range higher than for other farm products.

Now there are two main reasons for this state of things in England; one is the great increase in consumption, caused by the increase in wealth and ability to buy such products, which has caused the regular permanents. ducts, which has caused the regular perma-gent advance; the other is that this advance has been checked, and to a large extent prevented by rich and powerful parties and combination, who are largely interested in cheap labor, and who want cheap bread in order that such labor may be supported at the least possible cost. For experience shows that the lowest price at which labor can be HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT ALL obtained in England, mainly depends on the lowest cost of supporting the laborer in an effective condition; while, as it is found that this is and can be the easiest, cheapest, and most satisfactorily done with cheap bread; so every effort is made to procure wheat and flour at the lowest possible rates. For it is found that to pay for the enormous supplies of food that must be annually imported, it is necessary to manufacture very largely for the rest of the world; and that to sell the wares thus made, they must also undersell other nations, while to do this labor must be had at the lowest rates at which it can be supported. tions, while to do this labor must be had at the lowest rates at which it can be supported in an effective condition. To do this it is not found necessary to use animal products to a large extent, as cheap bread will answer. So such products are allowed to follow natural laws, and advance in price with the growth in wealth and civilization of the people.

The fact that improved farming demands more stock, and the making of more and better manures, was also intended for consideration at this time; but this communication being long enough, this point must be reserved.

ing long enough, this point must be reserved for another time.

"Why so late?" said a schoolmaster to s little archin, as he entered the room on a cold, alippery morning in February. "Why, air," replied the boy, "I would take one step forward and slide back two." "Indeed!" said she teacher, "then how did you get here at all if that was the case?" "Oh," said the boy, scratching his head on finding himself cought, "I turned around and walked the

France,-Premier Ollivier on Constitu-

tional Progres A mail telegram dated in Paris on the 4th of April, in the evening, reprints as fol-

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body General Lebœuf announced that the government consented to reduce the military contingent for 1869 from 100,000 to 90,000 mer.

M. Grevy questioned the government relative to this constituent power and censured the letter of the Emperor and the Senatus deal more money than can be realized by selling by the bushel, will necessarily work a change. For if wheat will come to the most and added:—The Emperor, by reserving the Consultum. It said that the latter did not restore the constituent power to the nation IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN money when fed, of course corn will bring right of appeal to a plebiscilum, becomes the more money than wheat, that is more money sole constituent nower Plebiscila have alsole constituent power. Plebiscita have always been instruments of despotism, and a means of confiscating liberty, and of imposing on a warm nation the immobility of despotic power."

M. Ollivier protested against these statements. He enumerated the political attributes which have been restored to the Legislative GOLD BAND and DECORATED body, and maintained that the government had since 1868 shown respect for public opinion. to have resource to a plebiscitum, M. Ollivier America, and the action of the nation is equally efficacious in both. When ministerial respousibility exists there is no reason to what the assembled nation desires. I admit that a plebiecitum might become an instrument of despotism; but the same reproach may be made against a Chamber invested with ures we propose. The Ministers wish to do nothing without the assent of the Chamber. The Cabinet already possesses the confidence of the Legislative body." M. Ollivier then announced that the Ministry, having perceived that the reforms already effected and those now proposed touched the essential basis of the plebiscitum of 1851, have resolved to submit the Senatus Consultum to the approval of the people, who will pronounce their opinion in perfect liberty. The Emperor's government from 1852 to 1860 had required an autocratic constitution, but since 1860 a transformation in a constitutional sense had been gradually going on, and was now completed. M. Olliver concluded as follows:-"We ask that the same sanction that was given to the autocratic constitution be given GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES to a liberal constitution. I confess that we the nation is placed between reaction and

revolution, and will choose what we offer." M M. Ernest Picard and Jules Favre opposed the project of a plebiscitum, and the Chamber afterwards rejected, by 151 votes against 4, a motion made to close the debate, which will be continued to-morrow.

Jumping into Matrimony

Marriage is, unquestionably, as decided a turning-point in human destiny as can be. It is, however, a turning point which, least frequent, has had some influence no doubt in of all, should be left to mere blind chance. Yet mere blind chance often rules the result. the preference is largely in favor of cattle and sheep, while there is a constabily increasing conviction of the necessity of making more and better manures. But whether there is a serts that there is an English Duke on we live or whether there is a gradual change to a lar-ger proportion of beef and mutton, which Marquis, to a friend with whom he had agreed ect some carriages in Long Acre.

"It will be unnecessary to meet me, to-morrow, to go to Long Acre to look for a carriage From a remark made by the Duke, (fath er) to-day, I fancy I am going to be marri-

Not only had the Marquis left his father to choose a bride for him, and to make the other necessary matrimonial arrangements, but dote of the late Duke of Southerland: On the morning of the day of his marriage, a friend of his found him leaning carelessly over the railing at the edge of the water in St. James' Park, and throwing crumbs of bread to the ducks: His friend, surprised to moving from the railing on which he was leaning-'yes, I believe I am.' I should choice of a wife to be determined in this in determinate way."-London Society.

In Lowell, Mass., the Hamilton corporation stopped their works for the manufacture of printed fabrics on Monday last for two weeks.

flour Mills. LIMESTONE MILLS.

D. KEEPER ON HAND AT ALL TIMES

FLOUR of VARIOUS GRADES, SHIP STUFF, SHORTS and BRAN.

TIMES FOR Good Sound Wheat.

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GENTS FURNISHER, No. 43, east Second street, north side,

MAYSVILLE, KY., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is in receipt of all SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE

WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE MOST PAVORABLE TERMS.

Keeps a full assortment of GENTLEMBN'S FURNISHING GOODS

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85, EAST SECOND STREET,

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CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, CHAND-ELIERS, LAMPS, SILVER-PLATED-WARE.

AND FANCY GOODS. WHITE CHINA,

Tea Setts and Dinner-Ware,

KNIVES FORKS SPOONS,

CASTORS, Etc., IN GREAT VARIETY

At Old Time Gold Prices!

80 I will discount all Cincinnati Bill Wholesale or Retail. Country Merchant will save from 5 to 10 per cent. by learning my

CHINA PALACE

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WATCH-MAKER,

Has just received the largest and most complete stock in his line, ever exhibited in this city, which having been purchased by himself during the LATE GOLD PANIC IN NEW YORK CITY, will be seld EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

GENEVA AND AMERICAN The celebrated Collins' Metal and French Oroide

Watches in great variety and at incredibly Low Prices. A watch equal in finish to 8150 Gold Watch at from 840 to 822.50. The largest stock of SILVER,

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For Family Use and Presents. FINE FRENCH GILT & BRONZE CLOCKS, YANKEE CLOCKS, Etc., Etc. A very large stock of SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, Etc., Etc.

ALL REPAIRS Done by one of the BEST English workmen. FULL SATISFACTION GUARRANTEED OR NO CHARGE.

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SINCE THE LATE

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDID

SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT

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LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, STONEWARE,

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HOUSE FURNISHING

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WALL PAPERS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

**Ingrain and Hemp Carpets** 

1 35, 40, 45, 50. 55 and 60c. per yard:

HANDSOME BRIGHT INGRAINS

At 50, 60, 70, and 75c. per yard;

FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP;

**20,000 Pieces** 

WALL PAPERS

From 10 cents to \$1.50 per bold

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All sizes and colors, from 15c to \$5 each.

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\$25 to \$100 less

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Pianos Rented and taken in exchange, "64 R. ALBERT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

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SHIPPING TOBACCO

PRODUCE,

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

STORAGE AT THE

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The next session of the MAYSVILLE SEMIN

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We take this method of informing the business ommunity at large, and our immediate customers a particular, that we have determined to cut off he general Groccry department of our trade, and bereafter confine ourselves exclusively to the par-BAZAAR! LIQUORS, TEAS, CIGARS, & TOBACCOS

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BUYING AND Rugs, Crumbeloths, Window Shades, Selling Goods on Commission. Corner of Second and Market streets. MAYSVILLE, KY.

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Julius Culbertson,

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Sutton Street, - - - - - Maysville, Ky. Hay, oats, shorts, corn, &c., sold reasonably for JASH, Butter, cheese, game, poultry, eggs, and il kinds of BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO-PLYS

\$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, and upwards per yard COUNTRY PRODUCE ought at market prices. decl5'69waw Two Thousand Yards Mattings COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS OIL CLOTHS Liquor Dealers, From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in beautiful Patterns

DAMASK TOWELS AND NAPKINS FORWARDING and COMMISSION From 10 cents each up. MERCHANTS BEDSPREADS, TABLE & PIANO COVERS

Corner Second and Sutton Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY, jan13watwly

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices M. R. & A. R. BURGESS. jaly'69w

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In addition to the stock alluded to above, I have received a large invoice of New Hamburg edgings and insertings, with other goods which are cheaper than ever before, and to which I call especial attention and solicit a call from the people of the city and surrounding county, and hope especially to merit and receive the patronage heretotore so kindly bestowed upon the retired firm. D. S. LANE. CEORGE COX & SON,

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Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattines

Housekeeping Goods Generally, 3ltwkw. Second a rest, Maysville, Ky

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I have determined to sell out my large stock of COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES, GOOD DRY, PLANED PLOORING at \$3 50 per Hun july15w atw FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c. At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CREAPER than ever was sold in this market. NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER, [Successor to Power & Spalding.] SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of opera-tion. tion.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be urpassed. I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c. I will manufacture and keep constantly on band od assortment of

TIN WARE. And am prepared to offer to the trade such induce-ments as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roofins,

Guttering, Spouting, and General job work.

All work done by me warranted to give satis faction. The highest price paid for old copper brass and iron.

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THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which KOSKOO has attained in all parts of the

As a Great and Good Medicine,

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its uses conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER

AND THE LARGE NUMBERS OF TESTIMONIALS

IT HAS NO EQUAL

BEING POSITIVELY THE

Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative Choice "SILVERSKIN" in any quantity

YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad Digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues loose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in REPUTIVE and ELERATIVE diseases, and when long continued, results in serious losions of the brain, liver, lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are effected with scrotula in some form.

with a construction of the numan rammy are energed with serofula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to

KOSKOO, -AS A-

LIVER INVIGORATOR!

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Being the Only Known Medicin'

that RFFICIENTLY stimulates and CORRECTS the hepatic secretions and functional DERANGL-MENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts freely upon the liver instead of copious purging, it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state. SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT

AND OF SOME OF THOSE DIS-EASES PRODUCED BY IT. A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, some times headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry teasing cough: unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO,

Is a remedy of Wonderful Efficacy in the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. In these Af-fections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be It does its work kindly, sulcatly, and ancely. The lief which it affords is both certain and perceptible

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is a important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bewels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effective matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but KOSKOO should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the kidneys except through the general circulation of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure.

KOSKOO

MRETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS

SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work, imental and physicall, are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system giverise, may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory; dejection of spirits: starting during sleep; bad dream; hostation in answering quections; dainess of hearing: twitching of the face and arms, &c., which if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, apoplexy, &c., &c.

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